The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 613½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street. may24.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.

W. T. HOWARD, J. H. CLOVER,
MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

The Muses' Bower.

The Old Year and the New.

An old man totters on the road
Bow'd down with age and care;
His locks are white and float about
Like snow-flakes in the air—
The clouds are gath'ring darkly round,
The night seems setting fast,
The winds send forth a moaning sound,
The owlets flutter past.

The old man halts along the road,
He sees the gathering gloom—
No hope has he—no power to stay
His fast-approaching doom,
He sees the children pass him by,
And sadly turns his face;
He knows too well that he must die,
The New Year takes his place.

He hears the children clap their hands
And shout aloud for glee,
He marks them hasten on their way
The glad New Year to see.
And then he hears the midnight chime
Ring out his fun'ral knell;
His life fades fast—he rests at last,
The New Year breaks the spell.

A little child now leads the way
His step is light and bold,
His hair is bright and floats about
Like threads of burnish'd gold;
The clouds are passing swift away,
The morn seems soft and clear;
The night has pass'd—the sun's bright ray
Brings in the glad New Year.

Farewell, Old Year! your work is done,
A new one fills your place;
The darkest night will pass away
The morning dawn apace!
We cannot bring the dead to life,
Nor wasted hours recall;
But in the coming year we may,
Perhaps, atone for all.

Love at Home.

Wherever brawls disturb the street,
There should be peace at home,
Where sisters dwell and brothers meet,
Quarrels should never come.

Birds in their little nests agree,
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out and chide and fight.

Hard names at first and threatening words,
They are but noisy breath,
May grow to clubs and naked swords,
To murder and to death.

The wise will make their anger cool,
At least before 'tis night;
But in the bosom of the fool
It burns till morning light.

Pardon, O Lord, our childish rage,
Our little brawls remove;
That as we grow to riper age,
Our hearts may all be love.

The Story-Teller.

Blind Little Bess;

–OR,–

Hilda Howe's Thanksgiving Party.

BY MISS HARRIET N. HATHAWAY.

NEVER was there a happier maiden than Hilda Howe, as she flitted hither and thither, in their newly-furnished parlor, arranging and re-arranging the window draperies, newly deposing the ornaments, changing the position of the ottomans and easy chairs, brushing away each speck of dust with a feather duster, and carefully gathering every scrap of ravellings and lint from the newly-made carpets, singing all the while:

"Merrily every bosom boundeth!
Merrily O! Merrily O!"

in a manner that at once assured one that her heart kept time to the music of her lips.

"Hilda, love, what is all this noise about?" queried her father, as he looked laughingly in at the door.

"Oh, father, come in—come in, and see if ever parlors looked prettier than ours. See! I have put on all the finishing touches and am ready to receive callers, so be seated at once on the sofa."

"Ah, I understand you, Hilda! I suppose that Thanksgiving party is the next feature in the programme."

"Yes, father," replied Hilda, demurely, as she drew an ottoman, directly before him, "that is the business before the meeting."

"Well, Hilda, we might as well proceed and have it settled forthwith. I suppose *what is to be will be.*"

"Then you give your consent, father?"

"I see no loop-hole for escape, and so yield."

"But, father, I will not urge it if you at all prefer it otherwise."

"No—no, Hilda! you have been a good, dutiful daughter, and it gives me pleasure to grant your reasonable request. And now here is a trifle to 'help defray expenses,' for I suppose there must be some attached to so important a scheme as a 'Thanksgiving party.'"

"O, father, two fifty dollar bills! It is too much—please take one of them."

"No, darling, keep them both; you've no idea how little a hundred dollars will do, what with getting a silk dress (as your mother tells me you wish to), and laces and slippers and ribbons and all that sort of fashionable flummery."

"Well, father, as you please, but I am quite sure I shall not spend it all; indeed, I do not think it would be right for me to. It troubles me now, to think how I shall repay you for all."

"There—there, Hilda, no set speeches, but come and kiss me, and be as good a girl as you have been and I shall be satisfied."

Hilda threw her arms lovingly around him and pressed her lips upon his brow, where wrinkles were gathering, and on his brown cheek. There was a humid light in his eye as he returned her embrace, murmuring: "Heaven bless my darling girl!"

No sooner had her father left, than Hilda danced up-stairs to her room, and seating herself at her writing table, she drew from it some delicately perfumed and tinted note paper, and soon her small white hand was flitting over it as rapidly as a humming-bird's motion when extracting sweets from the rose or honeysuckle. The notes at last were all penned but one, and now Hilda paused and blushed a little, just a very little, but still it was discernable, and Hilda knew it and reproved herself for the misdemeanor by softly saying:—"What a very silly girl I am!" Then she strove to be more collected, took up her pen in a manner intended to be dignified and bent over the unstained paper before her. But no—she was not ready yet; a small slip of paper was taken and a name written which read: "Dr. Norman Wilder," and now that the name was in black and white before her she regained courage, took the note-paper and penned the invitation, and then with a sigh of relief she dropped it into the basket, saying: "There, I am glad to have this business of writing invites off my mind. To be sure, there was no immediate hurry, as it will be more than a week from now to Thanksgiving, but I like to be in season. But I believe I am a little weary. Let me see—I have written more than three hours. I'll take a walk to Dame Grafton's after dinner, and that will rest me. Poor little Bess, I've not seen her for a week!"

In pursuance with her resolve, after dinner Hilda donned her street attire, and bent her steps in the direction of Dame Grafton's humble cottage. She paused, when within a short distance, to watch Bess, who had seated herself on the steps, apparently to enjoy the warm sunshine, though late in November, the afternoon was more like early October. The child sat with her delicate hands clasped, and her large, mournful eyes strained upwards as though she was wildly striving to catch one glimpse of the beautiful blue sky above her. Her long, flaxen curls had fallen back from her singularly transparent brow, revealing the exquisite contour of her features. Hilda stole noiselessly along to where she was sitting. Just as she reached her an expression of anguish swept over her young face, and bowing upon her bosom, she murmured: "Yes, I am blind—O, I am blind! I shall never—never see the beautiful blue sky, nor the soft moon, nor the twinkling stars, nor the sweet flowers! O, if I could only die!"

"Bess," said Hilda, softly, for she could not bear to witness the child's distress longer.

"O, Hilda—dear Hilda, is it you! O, I am so glad you have come, for I was afraid my heart was breaking! It is better now; but, Hilda, you do not know what it is to be blind. For a year I have come out here every day when I knew the sun was brightest. At first I could just see the sun, but it has kept growing darker and darker, and to-day, Hilda, though I know it is shining as bright as ever, it is all night to me."

Poor Hilda! how she longed to breathe one word of hope in the ear of the blind girl, but she saw nothing to justify her in doing thus, and so she sat on the step by her side, her tears falling fast and silently upon her little hand nestling in her own. At length Bess said, quietly:

"Did you ever think you would like to die, Hilda?"

"No, Bess, dear, I do not remember that I ever did."

"Well, I do very—very often, and sometimes I ask God to take me to live with him. You know, Hilda, I shall not be a blind little girl in heaven. I was asking Him to take me soon when I was looking up into the sky. Is it wrong, Hilda? because if it is I will try to wait patiently; but, O, it is so dark—so lonesome to be blind!"

Hilda was still too much pained to attempt to comfort the child, so she reached her a boquet of fragrant flowers, and said she would run in and see Dame Grafton.

"I will stay here a little while, for grandmother will be sad when she sees my sober little face. I never let her know how badly I feel, Hilda, should you!"

Hilda entered the cottage, hoping to find something cheering, but to her surprise, Dame Grafton was bending over her work with tearful eye.

"Why, grandmother," exclaimed Hilda, "I expected to find you all smiles, as usual, but you look as though you have been having a 'real good cry,' as people say."

"Ah, Hilda, I'm glad to see you, dear, for if anybody can speak a word to give me comfort, it is you. It is all for my poor blind little Bess I am troubling. The child is stone blind now, and I'd made up my mind to bear it and be patient, as I thought there was no help for it. But just as I got sort of reconciled, something must happen to make me feel worse than ever. You see, day before yesterday, the child was out on the door-steps, and I was picking up the bits of chips and dry stuff that had blown into the grass, when I saw a nice-looking gentleman coming along. When he saw Bess he stopped and looked at her, put his face close to her eyes, and so stood two or three minutes. Then he beckoned to me, and I followed him till we were out of Bessie's hearing, and he went on asking me all sorts of questions about her, and finally finished off with saying, 'I think the child might be cured, for it is a sort of *gataract!*' (I think that was what he said). I was so flustered like, I did not know what to say, and so said nothing.—But he gave me this ere little slip of paper, and said if we wanted to see him there's where we'd find him."

"Did you ask him how much it would cost?" said Hilda.

"O, yes, I asked just that, and he said something of fifty or a hundred dollars. Now, Hilda, child, this is what makes me sick—sick at heart. I've tried and tried to think of some way to raise the money, but its all of no use and to-day I've given up hopes of ever doing it."

It was evening, and Hilda was seated in her chamber. The basket containing the "invitation cards" stood before her, and in her hand lay the two fifty dollar bills. It was evident that a strong, serious struggle was going on in her mind. She took up one note after another, glanced at its contents and let it fall into the basket. At last she had the one she was searching for. It was the one addressed to "Dr. Norman Wilder!" she looked at it long and earnestly. "No—no," she exclaimed, "I cannot give it up! It will be my *only chance* of becoming better acquainted with him, as he leaves town next week. Then Lilian Worth will have a party if I do not have mine, and will stand a better chance of winning notice from him than I will. The girls said they thought his attentions equally divided between Lilian and myself, but I thought there was a little more heart in his notice of me! But Lilian is so much more brilliant and beautiful than myself, and besides an heiress, that I think if either of us win the noble stranger, it will be her. No—no—I must not give up having my party—but dear little Bess—yes—yes! I will! so here goes the notes—Dr. Wilder, and all, into the fire, and thus ends my Thanksgiving Party."

Doubtless my reader has premised what was Hilda's motive in getting up her anticipated pleasure; and now that it was decided in her mind, there were no doubts—no repinings over her disappointment—for disappointment it was.

"Father," she said, following him from the breakfast room the following morning, "I wish to talk with you a moment."

"Well, what now, Hilda?" said Mr. Howe, smoothing her brown hair from her forehead. "Did you find one hundred dollars did not defray your shopping expenses?"

"O, no, father, nothing of that sort; but I want to ask you if I can do as I please with the money you gave me?"

"Of course, love. I have no wish to dictate you in this matter; but what put this idea into your head?"

"Do not ask me, father! I have a very good reason for asking, and you will know it sometime, but not now."

"Well, Hilda, as you please. But how about your Thanksgiving Party?"

"O, I've given that up, and please, father, ask no questions;" and Hilda glided from the room before he had time to answer.

"Well, that *is* a strange freak surely! what can the girl mean? I never saw her more anxious about a thing than she has been about that party. Women and girls are alike inexplicable;" and here Mr. Howe left the house no wiser for his soliloquy.

When Lilian Worth heard that Hilda Howe's party was not to come off, she at once issued cards of invitation, as Hilda had premised. A very brilliant affair it was to be, so said the young ladies, and for weeks it made busy hands and busy tongues. Hilda, though often importuned as to her reason for giving up her anticipated party, kept her own counsel.

Hilda called to see the celebrated oculist, and found him quite sanguine in his belief of restoring sight to blind little Bess. He informed her that he should wish the child in the house with him during the operation, and for a week or so afterwards; and added, she must have a cheerful female friend with her. The day set for Bess to go was Thanksgiving, and Hilda breathed a low sigh of disappointment, for she saw this would prevent her attending Lilian Worth's party, and thus she'd lose her *last* chance of meeting with Dr. Norman Wilder.

It was Thanksgiving evening, and Mr. Worth's parlors were brilliantly lighted, and gay and happy girls were gathering to enjoy the anticipated pleasure that these meetings ever bring. There were joyous gushes of laughter, strains of music, feet tripping lightly through the mazes of the dance, sallies of wit, brilliant repartee, and all the many pleasant little things that conspire to make these social gatherings so delightful. While all this was going on, Hilda Howe was keeping watch in a darkened chamber, over the little suffering Bess. The operation had been performed, and the doctor had pronounced it successfull. Did Hilda for a moment regret the sacrifice she had made? Far from it. Never had she been so deeply happy in her life.

Dr. Norman Wilder was all attention to Lilian during the evening, and all joined in thinking that he had quite forgotten unpretending Hilda Howe, now that he was thrown more in the society of the far more beautiful Lilian Worth, and it was even so. His mind was about made up to prosecute his attentions in that quarter, and once or twice, when left alone with Lilian, he had almost made confession of his deep interest in her.

Toward the latter part of the evening, he said to Lilian, "How happens it that I do not see your friend, Miss Hilda Howe, present this evening?"

"O, I can hardly tell," replied Lilian, "she is so full of strange ideas. Something about a blind girl—I do not know just what. Hilda is a nice girl and I love her, but she is forever looking up some little forlorn thing, and neglecting her friends and her own duties to help them. I think her task in such matters rather low. There are provisions made for those who cannot take care of themselves, and I see no necessity for our mixing ourselves with them."

There was a slight bitterness in the tone of Lilian's voice, and it was evident, for the moment, that Norman Wilder was pained; but he soon forgot it all in the bewitching fascination of his fair companion.

"Father," said Norman Wilder, jr., as he sat in their office at the P—— Hotel, "What was it you said yesterday about having performed an operation upon the eyes of a blind girl?"

"Well, Norman, I said I was about to do so, and I did, and it proved highly successful. By-the-by, I would like to have you visit my patient, as I am about to give her a call. She has the sweetest young lady for an attendant that I ever saw—so cheerful, so self-possessed during the operation (for I could not prevail upon her to leave) and withal, so lady-like. Last night I went to call on the patient's Grandmother to tell her I thought her little Bess would see again, and found out the story. It seems this lady had the promise of having a Thanksgiving party, and her father had supplied her with funds, and she went so far as to write her cards of invitation, when she heard that if means only could be found, her blind little friend might have her sight restored. So what does the noble girl do but forego her anticipated enjoyment, that the child might have the benefit of an operation. All this the old lady told me, and the young lady little dreams that I have her secret in my keeping. I tell you she is a woman of a thousand, and I would be proud to call her daughter, Norman, my boy!"

Hilda was sitting by Bess, reading softly from Mrs. Heman's poems, when the door opened, and Dr. Wilder entered, followed by his son. Hilda looked up, and as her eyes met those of the young gentleman, the warm blood mounted to her temples, while Norman with an air of suprise, extended his hand exclaiming:

"Miss Hilda Howe! Is it possible that I have the pleasure of meeting you here?"

Poor Hilda was deeply embarrassed. Must it not seem to him that she had purposely thrown herself in his way, and if so how unmaidenlike she must appear to him. She knew the moment they entered, that the kind doctor who had so greatly interested himself in Bess, and the young Dr. Wilder, were father and son. Strange that she had not discovered it in some way before—but so it was. She had not even heard the name of Dr. Wilder, the elder. She seemed quite overwhelmed with mortification, and the doctor observing it, took pains to turn the attention of them both to his patient.

Time would fail us to tell of the joy of Dame Grafton, as, day-by-day, she heard cheerful accounts from her darling little Bess, and it also would fail us to tell of the many pleasant hours that Hilda Howe passed in the company of Dr. Norman Wilder, jr., during her stay at the hotel. But the time passed away, as well, and Hilda found herself at home; and Bess still improving, was restored to her over-joyed grandmother.

Reader, shall I stay my pen here, or will you be better satisfied with my story, if I glance over a year and give you the conclusion, instead of leaving you to picture it. Somehow I thought when I commenced this, it shouldn't be a love story, but love has stolen in as naturally here on these pages as it does into our lives, and so I will tell you all I know of the affair.

It is Thanksgiving evening again, and Mr. Howe's parlors are brilliantly lighted, and the guests already are assembled, among whom, occupying a conspicuous position, are Dame Grafton, in her new glossy silk, and little Bess—no longer blind! The principal actors in the drama of the evening, are Dr. Norman Wilder and his newly made bride—now no longer Hilda Howe. Now, reader, I have told you all about the way it came to pass that Hilda Howe's Thanksgiving party ended in a Thanksgiving *wedding!*

Reading for the Million.

Protection vs. Free Trade--An Interesting Letter from a Veteran Protectionist.

The Washington *Republican* of the 18th ult., says, considerable interest has been excited in the possible action of the revenue reform members of the Ways and Means Committee and the manufacturing interests, and those interested in protecting American industry are awakened to a sense of danger.

The following letter has been handed us for publication by the Hon. William D. Kelley, who has been so long especial champion of home manufacture and home labor. The writer is Hon. Alexander Stewart, of Pennsylvania, who fifty years ago was a member of Congress, and devoted, as he is to-day, to the development of American mines and the building up of American manufactures. Mr. Stewart is a wonderfully hale old man, and as active as many men in their prime. He visits Washington every year and always enters and examines the Hall of Representatives. He was a life-long friend of Henry Clay, and was so devoted to the great Kentuckian's ideas that he obtained the sobriquet of "Tariff Andy." The letter we give below.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Dec. 11, 1871.

Hon. W. D Kelley:

DEAR SIR: Last winter the free-traders succeeded in reducing the duty on pig-iron from $9 to $7 per ton, and I see that they now propose to reduce it to $5. This reduction of $2 was made to reduce the price in accordance with their theory that "the duty is always added to the price and paid by the consumer;" while on the other hand you contended that the effect would be to break down our weak establishments, check the strong, discourage investments, destroy competition, and of course diminish supply, and thereby increase the price. Such were the arguments; now for the facts and results.

Let these free-traders look at the price current of pig-iron, when they reduced the duty about a year ago, and at the price current now, and they will find that instead of reducing the price of pig-iron $2 a ton it has increased it on an average nearly $6, say $5 per ton. Then let them look at the official reports, British and American, and they will find that we have imported since the reduction of the duty, about 200,000 tons of pig-metal, which, at an increase of $5 a ton, will make a clear gain to foreign importers of $1,000,000, and an equivalent loss to American consumers, beside the millions lost by breaking down American competition and supply.

But this is not all. The Treasury has by this act, lost $2 a ton on 200,000 tons of pig-iron, amounting to $400,000 in gold revenue, which our own people must now pay to supply this loss. Such are the fruits of "revenue reform." Other causes may have contributed to these results, but cannot impair the truth or destroy the influence of the facts stated.

With these undeniable facts, proved by records, staring them in the face, these revenue reformers now propose to repeat the experiment by which they have robbed American consumers of $1,000,000, and the Treasury of $400,000 more to favor foreigners.

Now, had they reversed this action, had they *added* $5 a ton instead of taking it off thereby stimulating production and encouraging investments at home, developing our own resources, giving employment to our own labor, and markets and money to our own farmers instead of foreigners, how many millions would it have saved, and how many would it have added to our national wealth and resources?

Now permit me to add, briefly, a few reasons why pig-iron, above everything else, requires high protection.

1. Because it is the product, almost exclusively, of *day labor*, unaided by *saving-labor machinery*; for what is clearer than that American labor, getting from $1,50 to $2 a day, must be protected in its struggle with foreign labor for the American market, receiving wages on an average less than half that sum? Especially as the cost of transporting foreign pig-iron to this country is a mere trifle, often as ballast, less than $5 a ton; about the cosf of carting it ten or fifteen miles on ordinary roads

2. Because almost the whole value of pig-iron consists of agricultural produce. Ask any practical pig-iron maker, and he will tell you that about three-fourths of the money he receives for his pig-iron goes to the neighboring farmers for the subsistence of his labor—the horses, mules and oxen, men, women and children employed about his furnace—the ore and coal of which his iron is made being utterly worthless if left in the ground; and so the foreign iron we purchase consists of the agricultural produce of foreign farmers sent here in disguise, worked up into pig-iron, and our money sent by millions to pay for it, instead of being distributed among our own farmers and laboring men.

3. Because iron is alike essential in peace and war, and for which we ought, therefore, to be independent of the world.

4. Because the coal and ore of which iron is made are useless and worthless if left unused and unconverted into iron.

5. Because our capacity to produce iron is unlimited; our coal and ore inexhaustible; easier of access, and more equally and generally distributed than in any other country. Hence, ought we not only to supply ourselves, but also in time, the old and exhausted countries of Europe with iron, as we are now doing with many other articles heretofore imported, but now exported under favor of high protective duties, which having done their work are now useless and inoperative.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. STEWART.

DUTIES OF YOUTH.—The first years of man must make provision for the last. He that never thinks can never be wise. Perpetual levity must end in ignorance; and intemperance, though it may fire the spirits for an hour, will make life short or miserable. Let us consider that youth is of no long duration, and that in mature age, when the enchantments of fancy shall cease, and phantoms of delight dance no more about us, we shall have no more comforts but the esteem of wise men and the means of doing good.

"SALLY JONES, have you done that sum I set you?" "No, thir; I can't do it."—"Can't do it. I'm ashamed of you! Why at your age I could do any sum that was set me. I hate that word *can't*, for there is no sum that can't be done, I tell you." "I think, thir, that I know a thum you can't thifer out." "Ha! well, Sally, let's hear it." "It ith thith, thir: If one apple cauthed the ruin of the whole human rathe, how many thutch will it take to make a barrel of thider, thir?" Miss Sally Jones, you may return to your parsing lesson."

The Women Folks.

The Reason Why.

"No, Lucy, never make a love match," said young Mrs. Strong to an old school friend who was paying her an afternoon visit. "Marry for money—for interest—for anything but love. I have tried that, and made a failure such as it would break my heart to see you make."

Lucy Moore listened silently, a thoughtful shadow on her fair young face.

"Is it indeed so?" she said. "I grieve to hear it. How well I remember your wedding day, Mary. How handsome and noble your husband looked! How bright and happy you were! Oh, surely he loved you very dearly then?"

"He thought he did, and so did I," said Mrs. Strong, with a half-checked sob. "But it did not last long, Lucy. We have been married just two years to-day. He will not remember the day. He left me this morning without a kiss, as he always does. He will come back to dinner in the same way, and after it is over he will go out to his club, or—or some other place, and never come home till after I have gone to bed. Yet I have been a good and careful wife to him. I have studied his comfort in every way, and this is my reward."

She hid her face in her hands as she spoke. Lucy Moore bent over her and whispered:

"In every way save one, dear Mary."

Mrs. Strong looked up.

"What do you mean?"

"Promise not to be angry and I will tell you."

"Go on."

"Your husband used to be very fond of music. Do you ever play or sing to him of an evening now?"

"Oh, no. We gave that up long enough ago."

"But why?"

"I'm sure I can't tell. It was such a bore to practice."

"Do you read aloud to him, or have him read to you?"

"No. I used to; but somehow that is given up too."

"And your dress; shall you change it before he comes home to dinner?"

Mrs. Strong shook her head. She wore a dingy flounced delaine, no collar or cuffs, and her hair was rough and untidy—her whole look one of extreme carelessness.

"He would not notice it if I did. Where is the use, Lucy? It is all too late."

"No, it is not too late. But it may be soon," said Lucy, earnestly. "Mary, some one ought to tell you. No one dares to but me. Your husband does not go to his club of an evening. He goes to Mrs. Wylie's. You know her; you have heard her name in society, 'The Queen of Flirts.' Mary, she is a dangerous woman. She lives but for admiration, and that she means to have. Your husband gives her admiration now; take care that he gives no more—his love!".

Mrs. Strong burst into tears.

"What can I do?" she wailed. "I know that woman too well. What chance have I against her?"

"Give yourself a chance," said Lucy, with a kiss. "Let your husband find a pleasant welcome from a wife neatly dressed, Mary. Forgive the hint. You have beauty and grace. Do not neglect them longer. Sing to him, Mary; play to him; charm and fascinate him. You have done it once. Try again, and save him from the 'Queen of Flirts.'"

She stole softly from the room. It had not been a pleasant lesson to receive; it might not have been a pleasant one to give—who shall say? But Mrs. Strong was a sensible as well as a pretty woman, and five minutes after Lucy Moore had gone, she went up to her own room, acknowledging that her friend had spoken but the truth.

That evening, just after the street lamps were lighted, Mr. Strong came carelessly towards his home. Carelessly? Yes, that was the word. That house was fast becoming to him only a place to eat, sleep, and dress in—a place for which he took no comfort or pleasure, if the truth must be told.

"Never mind; I'll go to Grace as soon as dinner is over, and she will make it up to me," thought Mr. Strong as he opened the front door with his latch-key and strode across the hall.

Only half-way, however, for there before him, at the foot of the stairs, stood a graceful, pretty woman, with satin-smooth brown hair, bright blue eyes, and cheeks as red as roses, wearing a pretty evening dress of dark-blue silk, and shining ornaments upon her snowy neck and arms.

"Welcome home, dear James," she said, with a heavenly smile. "It is the second anniversary of our wedding-day. Won't you spend this evening with me, dear?"

His only answer was a close embrace and a sudden kiss. His eyes were dim as he sped up-stairs to his own room to prepare for dinner.

"Brute that I have been!" he thought to himself.

After dinner, on the plea of smoking one cigar, he stole out, and returned with a pretty gold watch and chain as a present for his wife. They sang the old songs together that evening; they talked a long time over the dying fire. Ah, it was not too late. He loved her still, and she had saved him and their happy home.

The lesson was not lost upon her. From that day she has never grown careless—never ceased to strive to keep her husband's as she once tried to win her lover's love.

Oh, wives who weep and mourn while your truant husbands seek some fascinating "Grace," have you fallen into Mary's error? Is this the reason why?

WOMEN SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about, give her education in the actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvements of our age. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead; we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world; to know what it is and impove its condition. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain conversation according to the mental, moral and religious improvement of our times.

FANNY ELLSLER, the famous danseuse, is living at the Hague, and has become renowned as a cultivator of roses.

ALARMING—There is a "Bustle" in fashionable circles. All the ladies are getting their backs up.

The Jokers' Budget.

Sal's Disgrace.

A traveler in the State of Illinois, some years ago, came to a log cabin on the prairies at Cairo, and there halted. He went into the house of logs. It was a wretched affair, an empty packing box for a table while two or three old chairs and disabled stools graced the reception room; the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of dirty tinware and a broken delf article or two.

The woman was crying in one corner, and the man with tears in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, sat on a stool with his dirty arms resting on his knees, and his sorrowful looking head supported by the palms of his hands. No word greeted the interloper.

"Well," said he, "you seem to be in awful trouble here; what's up?"

"O, we are most crazed, neighbor," said the old woman, "and we ain't got no patience to see folks now."

"That is all right," said the visitor, not taken back by this polite rebuff; "but can't I be of any service to you in all this trouble?"

"Well, we have lost our gal; our Sal is gone and left us," said the man, in tones of despair.

"Ah! do you know what induced her to leave you?" remarked the new arrival.

"Well, can't say stranger, as how she's so far lost as to be induced, but then she's gone and disgraced us," remarked the afflicted father.

"Yes, neighbor, and not as I should say it as is her mother, but there warn't a pootier gal in the West than my Sal; she's gone and brought ruin on us and her own head, now," followed the stricken mother.

"Who has she gone with?" asked the visitor.

"Well, there's the trouble. The gal could have done well, and might have married Martin Kehoe, a capital shoemaker, who although he's got but one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner, and earns a good living. Then look what a home and what a life she has deserted. She was here surrounded with all the luxury in the country."

"Yes, and who knows what poor Sal will have to eat or drink, or wear now."

"And who is the fellow that has taken her from you to lead her into such misery?"

"Why, cuss him, she's gone off and got married to a critter called an editor, as lives in the village, and the devil only knows how they are to earn a living."

Married "Full Up."

In Virginia, where the law fixes the marriage fee at one dollar, there is a reminiscence of a couple who many years ago called on a parson and requested him to marry them.

"Where is my fee? said the old functionary.

The parties who were to unite their fortunes did so at once, and found the joint amount to be twenty-seven cents.

"I can't marry you for that sum," said the irate old gentleman.

"A little bit of service will go a long way," suggested the male applicant.

"Ah, no," said the parson, "you don't pay for the size of the pill, but for the good you hope it will do you.

The lass, intent on marriage, began to weep, but the parson was inexorable, and the couple turned sadly to depart. Just then a happy thought seemed to strike the forlorn maiden, and she turned and cried through her tears—

"Please, sir, if you can't marry us full up won't you marry us twenty-seven cents worth? We can come for the rest some other time."

This was too much for the parson. He married them "full up," and they went on their way rejoicing.

Home Manufacture.

Two old Berks county plowmen were telling tough stories of their exploits in breaking up new ground. The linen was taken off the bush in this yarn:

"Twas up in Maiden Creek, twenty seven years ago this Spring. I was plowing in stump ground, with a team of nine pairs of cattle, for Col. Cunningham. We were going along, making not very smooth work among lime, rocks and stumps. Well, one day the pint o' the plow struck fair against a sound stump four or five feet through, split it square across the heart, and I was follerin' the plow through when the thought flashed through my mind that the pesky stump might snap together and pinch my toes, so I jest gripped the plow handles firm and swung my feet up out of the way, and the stump sprung back and caught the slack of my pantaloons. That brought everything up all standin'. Well, I tightened my hold and Jim Swithin—he and Sol was drivin'—they spoke to the cattle, and we snaked that stump right out by the roots, and it had long ones."

"It must have been strainin' on your suspenders,', said the other.

"My wife knit them."

A PERSON, attending church, took down a hymn as he heard it, and afterward referred to the hymn book for a translation, with the following result:

WHAT HE HEARD.

"Waw-kaw, saw da waw raw,
Thaw saw thaw law aw raw;
Waw-kaw taw thaw raw vaw waw baaw,
Aw thaw raw jaw saw aw.

THE TRANSLATION.

"Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving breast,
And these rejoicing eyes."

AN old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady who was present declared that she knew one of which he was wholly ignorant.

"You don't say—just name it madam?" cried Caleb, quite self-possessed. "It is rock the cradle, sir," replied the lady.

A FASHIONABLE lady covered with jewelry, and having on the smallest bonnet and shawl, complained of the cold, and asked a Quaker what she should do to get warm. "I really don't know," said the Quaker, "unless thee put on another breast pin."

"SAMBO, why am dat nigger down dar in de hole of de boat like a chicken in de egg?" "I gibs um up." "Because he couldn't get out, if it wasn't for de hatch."

THERE is a good reason why a little man should never marry a bouncing widow. He might be called "the widow's mite."

THE slave of the "Ring."—A bride.

The Home Circle.

The Angel of Patience.

Beside the toilsome way,
Lonely and dark, by fru

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 17, 1872.

☞ The Republican State Central Committee will meet in Harrisburg, at four o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th instant.

☞ Major General Henry Wagner Halleck is dead. He has always been a firm patriot and faithful soldier, and deserved well of his country.

☞ After a severe contest, the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, by a handsome majority on joint ballot of the Ohio legislature. This is his third term.

☞ It is thought, by some wicked persons, that Hon. John Cessna will be a candidate for the Legislature, in the Bedford and Fulton district. They intimate that John is ready for a new contest.

☞ On last Wednesday Hon. Geo. W. Hammersley, Republican, was elected Chief Clerk of the Senate, by the vote of Mr. Randall, Democrat. The other subordinate officers hold over from last session.

☞ The U. S. Senate have refused to admit to the Military Academy at West Point, six Japanese youths, whose expenses were to be paid by their Government. The resolution went over, but may yet be reconsidered.

☞ Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant have had a private audience with the Spanish King. An expression of confidence in the perpetuation of amicable relations between Spain and the United States, was made by his majesty.

☞ The reported firing into a U. S. vessel by the Spaniards, has created a good deal of indignant feeling at Washington, and throughout the country. The Government is waiting for official information before taking action in the premises.

☞ The Standing Committees have been announced in both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature. We notice that our member, Gen. F. H. Lane, has been appointed on the following Committees:—Railroads, Claims, Corporations, and Military.

☞ The impression is daily growing in breadth and depth that President Grant will be re-nominated for the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation. Colfax and Boutwell are among the prominent names used in connection with the Vice Presidency.

☞ The system of Civil Service proposed by the commission authorized by Congress, gives very general dissatisfaction among Republicans throughout the country. Congress will decline to enact it into law until material changes are made in the present programme.

☞ *The Star*, a new two cent daily paper, has just made its appearance in Cincinnati, Ohio. The copy before us is a very neat and sprightly one. In case any of our readers should desire a good and cheap Cincinnati daily we would recommend the *Star*. Price $6 per annum. Address, *Star*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Our friend, John M. Reynolds, Esq., of Bedford, has been placed in nomination, by the Democracy, for the Legislature, in place of Hon. J. W. Dickerson, deceased. Mr. Reynolds is a young man of fine talents, and should Fulton county concede his nomination, he will, in all probabilities, be elected and make an excellent representative. The Republicans have not yet manifested their preference.

☞ The Franklin *Repository*, which has, for many years, been one of the neatest and finest specimens of the newspaper art, comes to us again enlarged and improved. The citizens of Franklin county appear to fully appreciate that to keep up a good newspaper they must subscribe liberally and pay decent rates for advertising, and the result is that they have the handsomest county paper in the State. We wish all connected with it abundant success.

☞ We have received a copy of a new paper started at Renovo, Clinton county, by Mr. Shaffer, which looks well and will prove of great advantage to the enterprise of that place. Our friend, Doctor Ashcom, publishes a history of that town, which is very interesting. We also notice that our friend, Wm. C. Hollahan, Esq., is making his mark over there. That's right, Captain. We welcome the *Record* to our exchange list.

☞ We had the pleasure of a visit from F. PROTZMAN, ESQ., Business Manager of the Iron World Publishing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and found him a most genial and pleasant gentleman. This Company publish the *Iron World and Manufacturer*, a paper devoted entirely to the iron interests. It should be in the hands of every iron manufacturer in the country. John Morrison Davis is the chief editor. The Company also publish the *American Working People*, a monthly for the workingmen. Mr. Protzman is of the opinion that Huntingdon has advantages for the manufacture of iron second to none in the State.

☞ Hon. John Dean held his first regular Court, in this place, last week, and his manner of dispatching business, his regularity, his courtesy to everybody and his clear and pointed charges won golden opinions for him. He held all criminals to a strict accountability, and the result was that the whisky business was almost ruined. This was so new and strange that everybody was agreeably surprised. A criminal docket, of sixty cases, was cleared up by Thursday evening, including a civil case or two, and then the civil list was materially cut down. The lawyers have found themselves with their hands full, and we suspect with more fees in their pockets than for any Court for some years. The universal verdict of the people is that the new Judge is "pushing things."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress—Carl Schurz in His own Defence—A Constitutional Amendment to Make Foreigners Eligible to the Presidency—The Tariff—Boutwell's Financial Policy—West Point Refused to Foreigners—Woman's Suffrage—Mrs. Pollard Recovers $10,000—Our Difficulties with Spain—Washington Society—Mrs. Wharton's Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1872.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

During the first few days after the recess there was nothing of importance done in either branch of Congress. Many of the members have not returned, and important measures were not brought forward. The Income tax was introduced in the House, on a motion by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, to have the tax repealed, but on taking the vote the motion was lost, 81 to 70. Over eighty members were absent. The question will come up again after the members had all returned. It was curious to note that the Free Traders all voted against the repeal. They are determined that there shall be no reduction of taxation that does not begin with the Tariff; and this will be their game when the question of a repeal of the Income tax comes up again, for consideration and action.

Gen. Morgan, a Democratic member of the House, from Ohio, introduced a Constitutional Amendment to make foreigners eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. It failed of the requisite two-thirds vote, being 81 for and 65 against the amendment. A good many Democrats, a few Republicans, and some demagogues on both sides voted for the amendment. The movement is generally believed to be in the interest of Carl Schurz.

CARL SCHURZ.

On the re-assembling of Congress after the holidays Carl Schurz occupied nearly the whole of the first day of the Senate in a personal defence of his political career since he came to this country. The New York *Times*, and other papers, looking at his present opposition to the President, had stated substantially that he never was, at heart, a Republican, but connected himself with the party, after his arrival in this country, only to carry out his own selfish objects. It was charged, as stated in our last issue, that he went into the Republican campaign in 1860, only on the promise of large pay, which he received; that he soon after that demanded and received the appointment of Minister to Spain; that he returned after the war commenced and demanded and received not a brigadier but a Major-Generalship; resigned this commission and went to Missouri, but soon came back to Washington a United States Senator; and finally succeeded in dividing the Republican party in Missouri and procuring the election of his friend to the Senate.

In attempting to defend himself from these and other charges in the Senate, he only made the matter worse; for it was made clear in his defence, that he has all along used the most unscrupulous means to secure his own personal ends by the elevation of himself and his relatives to important official positions. His defence is pronounced by nearly every person as a failure to clear himself of the charges made. Even his own countrymen here, prominent men of intelligence, have turned their backs upon him, and denounce his course in severe terms. He is politically dead.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate Finance Committee have a report modifying the tariff on certain articles, prepared and ready to be submitted.

The House Committee of Ways and Means are keeping up a cross-fire among themselves, on the subject of a modification of the tariff, and have not yet decided definitely upon any specific reductions.

It is more than probable that very few changes will be made in the tariff during the present session of Congress. At least that is the general opinion entertained by close observers of the popular sentiment of the majority in Congress.

BOUTWELL'S FUNDING BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has cause to congratulate himself upon the entire success of his scheme for funding the public debt.

The London banking firms of Rothschilds and Jay Cooke & Co., have perfected the purchase from Secretary Boutwell, through Governor Cooke, of $600,000,000 of the new loan. They take the remaining $300,000,000 of new five per cents. and the $300,000,000 of four and-one-half per cents. This leaves only $700,000,000 of the four per cents, yet in the market, and this the same bankers agree to take if the United States will pay the interest thereon at London.

FOREIGN YOUTHS NOT TO BE ADMITTED AT WEST POINT.

By a vote of the U. S. Senate on Tuesday, Japanese youths are refused admission at West Point. Mori, the Japanese Minister, is making an effort to have the vote reconsidered.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The semi-annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association was in convention in Washington, during last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Prominent among the delegates on the stand were Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Joslyn Gage, Laura De Force Gordon, Martha C. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, Victoria C. Woodhull, Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Bladen, of Philadelphia, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post*, Mrs. Matilda M. Ricker, of Dover, N. H., Laura C. Smith of California, lecturer; Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, of Philadelphia, sister of Lucretia Mott; and others prominent in the woman's movement.

Three daily sessions were held, and a great deal of visionary nonsense expressed. Vic. C. Woodhull presented and read a New Constitution for the United States, which she prophesied would be adopted before the first Centenary Celebration of our country will take place. The specific object of the convention was to secure the passage by Congress of an act declaring women to be "citizens" within the meaning of recent amendments to the constitution.

MRS. POLLARD AGAIN IN COURT.

A Mr. Lyan opened a hotel in Washington over a year ago, under the name of the "St. Cloud" and placed Mrs. Pollard in control, in whose name it was conducted. Lyan soon charged Mrs. Pollard with improper intimacies with certain guests, and in a fit of jealousy created a row in the house, and used language toward Mrs. P. which she claimed had damaged her character. She sued, placing damages at $10,000, which the jury allowed in full. There will probably be a new trial.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH SPAIN.

Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, says he does not apprehend any serious difficulty in our relations with the Spanish Government, although he affirms that the United States will not yield one iota in demanding redress for outrages. The matter in dispute will, he believes, be amicably settled.

Gen. Banks, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is firmly of opinion that Cuba should be independent, and the action of his Committee will urge that policy.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

The National Metropolis is all ablaze with afternoon receptions and evening parties. Mrs. Grant, the wives of the Cabinet Ministers, and of Foreign Ministers, and Mrs. Colfax and Mrs. Blaine have weekly receptions, while many others entertain, at less frequent intervals. The President's receptions have just been announced for January 18th, February 1st and 15th. The City is more than usually gay this winter.

MRS. WHARTON'S TRIAL.

This important trial is still dragging along. Much of the testimony of the defence goes to show, first, that the analysis of the contents of the stomach of General Ketchum was incomplete and proved nothing; and secondly, that Gen. Ketchum died from natural causes. The latter point is supported by reference to parallel cases of natural death, where the symptoms were similar to those in his case. The public mind is not changed, but it is more than probable that the jury will disagree.

N. H. P.

Ku-Klux "Respectability."

The story of recent atrocities perpetrated by the Ku-Klux Klan must strike any reader with unmitigated horror. At the trials held in Columbia, S. C., the evidence brought to light various details which fill up the measure of the iniquity of that body, and even increas the loathing and detestation with which every honest and humane man must regard it. If the series of rapes, murders, cruelties, indecencies and other atrocities had been executed by men with no pretention to good family and respectability, the case would still have been bad enough. How infinitely worse is it when, according to the testimody produced before Messrs. Stanbery and Johnson, these outrages were performed under the sanction of men of more than average intelligence, held in esteem by people assuming to be respectable! That testimony showed that one of these men was a fair specimen of the average planter of the upcountry of South Carolina, a man of good rtanding and fair reputation. Another instigator of the infernal enormities which have been lately perpetrated, was a physician, belonging to a good family and much respected in his professional practice. The first count of the indictment charged these men merely with a general conspiracy to prevent, by violence and other unlawful means, colored citizens, from exercising the right of suffrage. The second count charged them with making a raid upon Charles Leach, a colored man, and with whipping him, both for voting the Radical ticket in 1870, and to prevent him from voting the same ticket in future. The testimony against these two "respectable" men—the one a representative planter, the other a representative physician, and both held in general esteem in the community—was so disgusting and appalling that Messrs. Stanberry and Johnson left the court-room, apparantly unable to master their feelings. The testimony of a Mr. Davis also (who seems to have been prevailed upon to join the Ku-Klux under misrepresentation of its real character) is damning to the character of the association. At the first meeting after his initiation he was appointed the scribe of the society, and came into possession of its constitution, by-law and other papers, whence he derived information of a nature to horrify and sicken him. From Mr. Davis' testimony it appears that Charles Good, a quiet, inoffensive, hard-working negro blacksmith, was first whipped and afterward tied to a sapling and shot dead for having intimated that he knew who some of the men were who had whipped him. Subsequently the Chief of the Klan in that neighborhood assembled all the association, to the end that all might become privy in the murder, and in their presence the body of the murdered negro was thrown into the river and fastened to the bottom with stakes. A fate equally shocking, in different way, awaited the wife of Samuel Simrall, whose husband was absent at the time the Ku-Klux came to her house. This wretched victim was first fiendishly whipped and then as fiendishly ravished by four white brutes, her eyes and mouth being subsequently filled with sand, and she left senseless. Jane Bobeler, a white woman, suspected of concealing colored men from the Ku-Klux, was stripped naked by some members of the association, coated with tar and ordered to leave the country wsthin three days on penalty of death.

To these acts the two "respectable gentlemen" referred to above were proved to have been a party. The evidence against them was overwhelming, and the jury brought in a verdict of guility. Will it be believed, that in spite of all the atrocities proved in these cases the only offense for which the parties could be tried, was that of conspiracy to prevent colored citizens from voting—punishable, at most, with not more than ten years imprisoement and five thousand dollars fine?

To the infamy and fiendishness of these outrages we have heard noting comparable, excepting the history of the Spanish outrages upon Cubans during the last two years. That these crimes against nature and humanity should have been perpetrated by ignorant and blood-thirsty villains, without education, without family, without standing, without a knowledge or appreciation of any of the amenities of civilezed life, was comprehensible; that they should be the acts of intelligent men, respected by the community among which they held fair positions, was not to be believed save upon the revolting and irrefragable testimony to which we have referred.—*New York Standard.*

☞ Grosvenor of Missouri, and other prominent free traders continue to hover about the Capitol at Washington. They are reported as having much less influence than was indicated a year ago.

☞ Gen. John F. Hartranft will accept our thanks for early copies of his report.

☞ Hon. John Scott will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

The Legislature.

The following is a correct list of the members of the present Legislature:

SENATE.

Philadelphia—First district, Robert P. Dechert,; Second district, E. W. Davis; Third district, David A. Nagle; Fourth district, vacancy by death.

5. Chester and Delaware—H. Jones Brooke, Henry S. Evans.
6. Montgomery—Elect in 1873.
7. Bucks and Northampton—Jessie W. Knight.
8. Berks—J. Doputy Davis.
9. Lancaster—Esaias Billingfelt, John B. Warfel.
10. Shuylkill—Wm. M. Randall,
11. Lehigh and Carbon—Edwin Allbright.
12. Dauphin and Lebanon — David Mumma.
13. Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—F. D. Collins, Albert G. Brodhead.
14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—L. F. Fitch.
15. Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan——C. R. Buckalew.
61. Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga—Butler B. Strang.
17. Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Andrew H. Dill.
18. Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—Wm. A. Wallace.
19. Cumberland and Franklin—J. M. Weakley.
20. Adams and York—Wm. M'Sherry.
21. Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—Hiram Findlay.
22. Centre, Juniatta, Mifflin and Huntingdon—D. M. Crawford, R. B. Petrikin.
23. Allegheny—James L. Graham, George H. Anderson, Miles S. Humphreys.
24. Indiana and Westmoreland—Harry White.
25. Fayette and Greene—A. A. Purman.
26. Beaver, Butler and Washington—James S. Rutan.
27. Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forrest—Elect in 1872.
28. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Elect in 1872.
29. Crawford—George B. Delamater.
30. Erie and Warren—Harrison Allen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—First district, G. Handy Smith; Second, Geo. M'Gowan; Third, Samuel Josephs; Fourth, Wm. Elliot; Fifth, C. H. Dougherty; Sixth, Charles A. Porter; Seventh, Howard J. Potts; Eighth, Samuel Daniels; Ninth, Wm. H. Vodges; Tenth, Samuel D. Daily; Eleventh, J. B. Hancock; Twelfth, Geo. W. Fox; Thirteenth, Samuel D. Strock; Fourteenth,, John Lamon; Fifteenth, Adam Albright; Sixteenth, A. D. Levering; Seventeenth, G. H. Griffiths; Eighteenth, James N. Marks.

Adams—Isaac Hereter.

Allegheny — James Taylor, Matthew Edwards, D. N. White, Alex. Miller, H. K. Sample, J. W. Ballentene, John Gilfillan.

Armstrong—P. K. Bowman.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—G. W. Fleeger, Joseph Lusk, D. M. Leatherman, W. Mickey.

Bedford and fulton—Vacancy by death.

Berks — A. T. C. Keffer, H. H. Schwarts, John A. Conrad.

Blair—B. L. Hewitt.

Bradford—P. H. Buck, B. S. Dartt.

Bucks— S. C. Pursell, Samuel Darrah.

Cambria—Samuel Henry.

Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—Alonzo I. Wilcox.

Carbon and Monroe—Richard S. Staples.

Centre—P. Grey Meek.

Chester—Joseph C. Keech, Levi Prizer.

Clarion and Forest— J. B Lawson.

Clearfield John Lawshe.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—A. C. Noyes, Samuel Wilson.

Columbia—C. B. Brockway.

Crawford—J. H. Grey, W. B. Gleason.

Cumberland—J. Bromberger.

Dauphin and Perry — Andrew K. Black, I. S. Schminkey, Joseph Seuler.

Delaware—T. V. Cooper.

Erie—George W. Starr, Chauncey P. Rogers.

Fayette—S. H. Smith.

Franklin—T. H. Mahon.

Greene—R. A. M'Connell

Huntingdon—F. H. Lane.

Indianna—Thos. M'Mullin.

Juniata and Mifflin—Geo. V. Mitchell.

Lancaster—Jacob C. Gatchell, D. K. Burkholder, C. L. Hunsicker.

Lawrence—A. P. Moore.

Lebanon—Anthony S. Ely.

Lehigh—Adam Woolever, Herman M. Fettar.

Luzerne—Richard Williams, Patrick Delaney, P. Quigley, D. B. Koons.

Mercer— Nathan Morford.

Montgomery—Jno. J. C. Harvey, Oliver G. Morris.

Northampton—Samuel G. Labar, C. E. Peisert.

Northumberland and Montour——J. D. Newbaker, Dennis Bright.

Pike and Wayne—J. Howard Beach.

Potter and M'Kean—Lucious Rogers.

Schuylkill — Wallace Guss, Chas. F. King, W. O. Uhler.

Snyder and Union—W. G. Herrold.

Somerset—W. H. Sanner.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—E. B. Beardslee, Martin Brunges.

Tioga—John I. Mitchell.

Venango—J. D. M'Junkin.

Warren—Luther Green.

Westmoreland—John Latta, A. Greenawalt.

York—F. J. Magee, Lemuel Ross.

The Republican National Convention to be Held at Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the National Republican Committee, held at Washington, last week, it was decided that the National Convention should be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, in the city of Philadelphia, and a formal call to that effect will be officially promulgated within a few days. The next National Convention, says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, will be the fifth only since the organization of the Republican party. This circumstance recalls the startling fact that the great national party which saved the Union and abloished slavery has just entered upon the seventeenth year of its existence! The first convention by which a Republican candidate for the Presidency was placed in nomination was held in Philadelphia on the 17th of June, 1856. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, afterwards Governor of that State and Senator, presided over its deliberations. Twenty-two States only were represented, and included among this number were Kansas and Nebraska, neither of which had at that time been admitted into the Union. Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky were the only slave-holding States from which delegations dared venture. The informal ballot for a candidate for President stood 359 for Col. John C. Fremont, 196 for Judge John M'Lane, of the United States Supreme Court, 2 for Charles Sumner, and 1 for William H. Seward. On the formal ballot which followed, Fremont was unanimously nominated for the first standard bearer of the Republican party. On an informal ballot for Vice President, Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, received 259 votes to 290 scattered among fourteen different candidates. Abraham Lincoln standing second with 110 votes, Nathaniel P. Banks third with 46 votes and David Wilmot fourth with 43 votes. A single formal ballot, however, was sufficient to reconcile the claims of all the aspirants, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, who afterwards died while residing in Paris as American Minister, was placed on the ticket with Colonel Fremont by a unanimous vote. The platform adopted by the convention was an out-and-out arraignment of the slave power, the attempt of the Southern leaders to force "the peculiar institution" of their section upon Kansas figuring most prominently in this arraignment. Fremont and Dayton were defeated—the vote of the Electoral College standing 114 for them, to 174 for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and 8 for Fillmore and Donelson—but this defeat was equivalent to a victory, for it made the slave oligarchy of the South understand that the days of their power were numbered, and that the recurrence of another Presidential struggle would in all probability result in their own pronounced defeat.

The second National Republican Convention was held in Chicago, in May, 1860, Abraham Lincoln being nominated for President on third ballot and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice President on the second ballot. The third convention was held in Baltimore, in June, 1864, Abraham Lincoln being re-nominated for President on the first ballot, and Andrew Johnson being nominated for Vice President on the second ballot. The fourth convention assembled in Chicago, in May, 1868, General Ulysses S. Grant being nominated for President by acclamation, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice President on the fifth ballot. And now come the preliminaries to the fifth National Nominating Convention. By a large class, its action on the Presidency is regarded as a foregone conclusion; but whether these prophets prove true or false, there can be no doubt of the result of the contest at the polls. At present, the indications of public sentiment all point to the certain election of the Republican ticket, and the entrusting of the Republican party with four years more of power.

Death of General H. W. Halleck.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., announces that Major General Henry Wager Halleck died there at his residence, of congestion of the brain, superinduced by disease of the liver.

The deceased was a native of New York, and was born in 1810. Graduating from West Point he was appointed to the Engineer corps as second lieutenant in 1839, and remained at the institution as one of its professoss until 1840. Five years after he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, having previously published a work on "Bitumen." In 1846 a series of papers on war, which he had written, were published under the title of "Elements of Military Art and Science."

The Union College of Shenectady conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1848. In the Mexican war he served on the Lower California coast, and was breveted Captain May 1, 1837. He was Secretary of California under the military government of Generals Kearney, Mason and Riley from 1847 until December 20, 1849.

In the latter year he was a member of the convention to form and draft the Constitution of that State. He was promoted to be captain of engineers in 1853, and retired from the service, in August of the succeeding year. He practiced law in San Francisco, and was the head of a prosperous firm at the breaking out of the Rebellion. At the instance of General Scott he was recalled from San Francisco in 1861, and commissioned a major general of the United States army on the 19th of August of that year.

He was then placed in command of the Department of the West to relieve Gen. Hunter. Early in 1862, after the victories of Paducah, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and other important stategic points, it became necessary to enlarge the department, thereby embracing all the country for many miles on both sides of the Mississippi.

He directed the siege of Corinth in May, and was called to Washington and placed at the head of the armies in the United States, July 11, retiring in favor of Lieutenant General Grant, in 1864.

New Advertisements.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1872, at 11 o'clock, a. m., when an election will be held for President and Directors.

J. P. AERTSEN,
Jan.17,1872-3t.] Secretary.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., January 14, 1872, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Barance, George	Lee, David
Dean, Abraham	M'Carty, D.
Fouts, Mrs. M.	Miller, Ellen
Frank, Joseph	Mull, James
Green, J. M.	Peightal, Samuel
Gensimore, Catharine	Parson, Chester
Galloney, Ned	Stewart, Lewis
Hill, Margart	Shephard, D. W.
Harmon, Caroline	Ferry, Elma
Johnson, Rhoda	Thirtyacre, Harriet
Kint, Felty	Williams, Thos. G.
Knode, L. H.	

ERICE X BLAIR,
Postmaster,

FOR SALE LOW,
A Mill and eight acres of Land with valuable water-power on the Raystown Branch, three miles above Bloody Run. The Mill needs repair but is in a most excellent situation for business, immediately on the line of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, Snake Spring Valley and Friends' Cove opening directly on it. The Coal and Iron mines afford a large market for sale of Feed and Flour.

For price and terms, apply to
L. T. WATTSON,
Box 2092,
Jan.17.1872-4t. Philadelphia.

HEALTH! STRENGTH!! VIGOR!!!
For *Headache, Costiveness, Billiousness and Liver Complaint*, use DR. HERRICK'S *Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, the best in use. For Lame Back* or *Pain in the Side* or *Rheumatism* use DR. HERRICK'S *Kidney Strengthening Plaster.* For *Catarrh* or *Cold in the Head*, use DR. PERRIN'S *Fumigator.* For all *Live Stock*, use HERVEL'S *Horse and Cattle Powders.* The above articles are amongst the *best* in the *market. Satisfaction guaranteed* or *money refunded.* Sold by *John Read, S. S. Smith* and *James R. Patton*, AGENTS, Huntingdon, Pa., and the trade generally.

L. W. WARNER & CO.,
67 Murray Street, N.Y.
Jan27,72-3mo.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—In pursuance of the authority given in the last wills of Alexander Moore and James Moore, dec'd, the undersigned Executors, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1872,

at 10 o'clock, a m. the following described real estate, situate in the township of Walker Huntingdon county, viz: A tract of land, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Kurtz and Andrew Grubb; on the east by lands of Martha Livingston; on the south by lands of Jacob Fouse, James and Alexander Ward, and on the West by land of John Lee, containing 233 ACRES, 69 perches and allowances, nearly the whole of which is cleared, and having thereon an apple orchard, a two-story log house, wagon-shed, corn-crib, large bank barn, and other improvements.

ALSO, a parcel of land adjoining lands of Andrew Grubb, Martha Livingston and the tract above mentioned, containing 50 ACRES, 100 perches and allowances, known as the "Locust Field," 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a log house and stable.

ALSO, a tract of timber and ore land, on Tussey Mountain, adjoining lands of Henry and Samuel Peightal, Isaac Kurtz and others, being part of two surveys in the names of Jacob Barr and Joseph Sevitz, containing about 400 acres, which will be sold in three parcels.

ALSO, one other tract of timber land, situate at the foot of Tussey mountain, adjoining lands of Jacob Fouse, Joseph Norris, and others, containing 108 acres, 119 perches and allowances, part of a tract surveyed in the name of Zachariah Collins, and patented to him, subject to ore lease given to Grove Bros.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on 1st of April, when possession will be given and deed delivered; balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds of purchaser.

JAMES M. LLOYD,
JAMES WARD,
Jan17-3t Executors.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

New Advertisements.

REM
HOOD, BON
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR SPA
NEW
[THE LARGEST
Nos. 811, 813, 815 M
AN
Nos. 806, 808, 810, 812
PHILAD

They extend a cordial invitation to their Friends see their new establishment, and to examine their
Jan.10,72-3m.

THE DAILY PATRIOT, Published EVERY MORNING, Sundays excepted, is a first-class new paper, containing full telegraphic reports, special Washington dispatches, the most complete and accurate market reports, full accounts of proceeding of Congress and Legislature, spicy editorials, etc.

One copy, one year, by mail, $7·00; Five copies, do., $32; Ten copies, do., $60.

Larger clubs at the last named rates. Papers may be separately addressed, but must be taken in one package. The money must accompany the order to insure attention.

Directions.—Additions to clubs may be made at any time in the year at the above club rates. Changes in club lists made only on request of persons receiving packages, stating date of subscription, edition, post office and State, to which it has been previously sent.

TERMS.—Cash in advance. Send Postoffice Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

☞ Send for Prospectus and Specimen copy.
Address "THE PATRIOT,"
Harrisburg, Pa.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN
Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.
I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.
at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.
In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!
This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

1872. THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.—Parties wishing a first-class daily paper should by all means subscribe for the Pittsburgh DAILY DISPATCH, one of the largest, liveliest and cheapest papers in the United States. The DISPATCH has been established over a quarter of a century; is independent in politics, advocating always those measures which promise the greatest possible good to the largest possible number; gives daily thirty-six columns of matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph, the most reliable market reports, the latest cable telegrams, the freshest Legislative news, the latest Congressional reports, the fullest local reports, with all the news by mail, including the most interesting personal and political items, full telegraphic market reports from all points of importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character. The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at $8.00 a year, or may be had from our agents in town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburgh at fifteen cents a week.

To those wishing a good and reliable city weekly we would recommend the WEEKLY DISPATCH, one of the handsomest, cheapest and most reliable weeklies published. The WEEKLY DISPATCH gives thirty-six columns of matter, printed in clear large type, and is one of the handsomest, as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not *the* cheapest weeklies in the country. It contains all the latest news of the day—political, commercial and general—and as an entertaining and acceptable family newspaper is not excelled by any journal in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1,50 a year, or in clubs of ten to one address at $1,00 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club. Subscribers may remit by mail either in money or by postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty per cent. on published rates for single subscribers, or ten per cent. on our club rates.

Address, O'NEILL & ROOK,
Publishers of Daily and Weekly Dispatch.
(Dispatch Iron Building),
67 and 69 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—An experienced canvasser to sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. One possessing the requisite qualifications will receive a good salary and outfit. Apply to M. M. LOGAN & CO,
Jan.10,'72-3t.] Huntingdon, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WEST HUNTINGDON.—I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, January 20th, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., one House and Lot in West Huntingdon. Lot No. 12 in Town Plot, No. 1016, Mifflin street. Size of house 18x28 feet with a good cellar, a well of water, and outbuildings. The house is new, well finished, and suitable for either one or two families.

Possession given on the 1st of April 1872.

Terms of sale reasonable.

F. D. RUTTER.
Jan.10,'72-ts.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE AT ROARING SPRING.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, some choice *Building Lots*, at Roaring Spring, Blair county, Pennsylvania. To persons knowing this locality it is not necessary to give any description of Roaring Spring, nor to speak of its business facilities and social advantages. To those not acquainted, it may be proper to state that this town is situated near the Northern outlet of Morrison's Cove, at a point where the trade of that great Valley centres, and that the Morrison's Cove Railroad passes through it. It is in the midst of one of the best *Iron Producing Districts* in the State, possesses water power unsurpassed, and offers facilities for Manufacturing purposes and other business, that are rarely met. The beauty of the scenery and surroundings is remarked by all. Persons desiring healthful and beautiful private or *Summer Residences* would do well to examine this point. For all further information, parties are referred to Job M. Spang, who resides upon the premises and will point out Lots as laid out, exhibit Drafts, &c.

G. H. SPANG,
Jan.10,72-3mo. Bedford, Pa.

1872. THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. The "Presidential year" is always a reading year with the American people. It imposes extraordinary duties on journals from which the people may usually expect not only the news of the day, but intelligent discussion of public questions and enunciation of opinions. While this is true in a general sense, the year before us is likely, in a political sense, to be one of unusual interest; the Democratic party is breaking up, and there are indications of alliances and purposes altogether novel in our politics. The elections of the past year have resulted in almost an unbroken series of Republican victories. Gen. Grant's administration has received the unequivocal indorsement of the American people; and there is every indication now that, as the Republican candidate, he will be re-elected President. As an INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PAPER the COMMERCIAL will in the future, as in the past, render an undividing support to REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, holding that the good of the Republic requires that the Government should remain in the hands of the party that saved it in the great life-or-death struggle. In the future as in the past it will speak its own views regarding men and measures, holding that through free discussion only can safe conclusions be reached and the independence of the press preserved. In this regard we can say simply that the COMMERCIAL will be true to itself and its established character.

AS A NEWSPAPER, nothing will be spared to maintain the position which the COMMERCIAL has always held among the leading journals of the day, for news enterprise as well as for independent opinions. This year, at home or abroad, will be full of interest. European politics are agitated, and the American reader will likely find much in them to attract his attention. At home all is life and push. Railroads are being constructed everywhere; new projects are almost daily proclaimed; population is increasing; enterprise intelligently directed was never so well awarded, and the prospect for the wonderful activities of our country is, to say the least, extremely encouraging. With all these things the COMMERCIAL is intimately identified, and as a BUSINESS PAPER, at the centre of the great coal manufacturing district on the continent, has constantly in view whatever of interest readers may reasonably expect to see in its columns,—especially CAREFULLY PREPARED MARKET REPORTS, MANUFACTURING INTELLIGENCE and GENERAL NEWS, collected at home and from abroad.

To our patrons we have only words of cheer. With some of our readers we have held pleasant relations for years. It will be our aim to deserve the continuance of these relations for many years to come. We feel proud in the fact that the COMMERCIAL yields an influence second to no journal in the State. Its readers as a general thing are the influential, intelligent classes. In a circle of hundreds of miles, embracing nearly the whole of Pennsylvania, much of Ohio, West Virginia and States beyond, it is the favorite in the counting-house, the office, the store and the family, especially of business and cultivated classes. To hold this place will be our constant effort.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Daily paper, per year	$10 00
Weekly paper, per year	2 00

The Weekly Commercial will be furnished in Clubs of Twenty at $1 50 per annum, and one copy given gratis to the getter-up of the club.

Specimen copy sent gratis on application.

☞ Send in your orders.

Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

OVAL.
BRIGHT & CO.,
CIOUS & SPLENDIDLY-LIGHTED
STORE,
IN THE CITY.]
ARKET STREET,
D
FILBERT STREET.
ELPHIA.

and to the Trade throughout the Union, to call and immense stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods.

STRAY HOGS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about the first of December, 1871, three White Hogs, no ear marks, weight about 75 pounds, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

W. B. M'WILLIAMS.
Jan.10,'72*

ESTRAY.—A stray Bull came to the residence of the subscriber, in Shirley township, some time in June, a Brindle Bull with white face, rising two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

jan3-3t. GEO. W. SHAVER,

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Monday, January 22. 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage and lot of ground, lying and being in the Borough of Alexandria, fronting 52½ feet on the south side of Main street, and extending back at right angles thereto to lot of R. C. McGill, adjoining lot of Joseph Piper on the west, and lot of Samuel Hamer,

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 17, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arbapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and hir d Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 38, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plantz. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Take the Journal.

Busy—Our policemen.

Ditto—The lawyers last week.

Read the first page of the Journal.

"Castle Houck" contains fifteen prisoners.

On a high—Old Boreas, on Saturday night.

Ditto—Some of the b'hoys on Saturday last.

Our junior imp has abandoned the stick and rule.

Drove a brisk trade last week—The auctioneers.

The small-pox seems to be decreasing everywhere.

Have you sent us a new subscriber? If not, why not?

Huntingdon has more than her share of worthless dogs.

Renders universal satisfaction—Our new President Judge.

The man with the shocking bad hat was in town on Saturday.

Get your sale bills printed at the Journal book and job office.

A large number of new houses will go up in this place next summer.

Our senior imp enjoyed a trip to the rural districts on Sunday last.

Largely increased—The number of boarders at "Castle Houck," last week.

Quite a large number of strangers were in attendance at court last week.

The neatest in the Juniata Valley—Our letter-heads. They are beauties.

The weather was spring-like and bland during the greater part of last week.

Brainerd, of the Tyrone *Herald*, is "big Ingin" of the Bald Eagle Tribe. Ugh!

Our townsman, F. B. Wallace, Esq., fell and broke a rib or two, one day last week.

All kinds of plain and colored printing done at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Capt Flanagan's saw mill, in Cambria county, was destroyed by fire, a few days ago.

On hand nightly—The "devil's pickets" in the neighborhood of the M. E. church. Police!

Religious services were held in the M. E. Church, of this place, four times a day during last week.

A false friend is like a shadow on a dial; it appears in clear weather but vanishes when it is cloudy.

We have recently added several new fonts of type to our job department. Send along your orders.

Our friends from the rural districts report the wheat fields as not looking very promising. We want an old-fashioned snow to save the grain.

The Coleman children played in this place, on Friday and Saturday evenings, for the benefit of the town clock. They failed to draw large houses.

The editor of this paper will sell his handsome residence, in Bedford, at public sale, on the 30th inst. Here is a good chance to secure a first-class home.

The man who is too poor to take his county paper has purchased a double-barreled gun and keeps four dogs. He takes his bug juice three times a day.

The horse-shoe project to avoid the Stonerstown bridge, it is said, has been abandoned. We hope so. Let the route by Roads' Mills be thoroughly examined.

On Friday night last a dun mare was stolen from the stable of Mr. A. H. Kauffman, in Juniata township. Mr. Kauffman offers a reward of $50 for her recovery.

We added the names of quite a number of new subscribers to our list last week. The good work continues, and the Journal is forcing its way splendidly.

Love in the Indian language is "schimlendamowitchewagan." Our Paul says he would sit and wink at a squaw for a month before he would attempt to tell her that he loved her.

Many a true heart that would have come back like the dove to the ark, after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the savage charity of unforgiving public opinion.

Duprez & Benedict's minstrel troupe failed to put in an appearance in this place, last week, according to announcement. They could not find a room to suit them. Why don't some person build a first-class hall.

The newest style of dressing the hair by ladies is the "Alexis twist." A puff is worn very high on the head, surrounded by a twist of hair to imitate a cable-rope, and is ornamented on one side with a large gilt anchor.

The Journal gives a third more reading matter than any other paper in the county, and we will furnish it one year for the small sum of $2. We want every family in the county to have a copy of it. Come, friends, help us force it.

John Hoyt, a clerk in the axe factory of Wm. Mann & Co., at Milroy, Mifflin county, was instantly killed, on Tuesday of last week, while attempting to cross the track of the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad.

The felines of this town must be holding a musical jubilee, judging from the caterwaulings that nightly fall upon the ear. There is an old yellow Thomas cat figures conspicuously at these nocturnal meetings, who can holler louder and longer than any cat, male or female, we ever heard. 'Scat!

Suits were lately brought against two exauditors of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, for neglecting, while in office, to publish an annual statement of the finances of the township. The cases were tried and resulted in the defendants being fined $50 each for neglect or refusal to publish as aforesaid.—Those interested in these matters will do well to stick a pin here.

About 12 o'clock on Friday night of last week a drunken Amendment, of the female persuasion, disturbed the slumbers of the residents in the neighborhood of Fifth and Mifflin streets, by her demonical yells and vile blasphemy. We are opposed to the whipping-post, but in this case, a dozen or more of lashes, vigorously applied, we think, would have had a salutary effect.

[Reported by R. M'Divitt, Esq.]

Court Affairs.—From out of the very large batch of criminal business, accumulated since the last regular session, and after the usual number had been disposed of by the Grand Jury, by compromise, and other wise, the docket was finally cleared, last week, by the trial and disposition of the following cases:

Commonwealth *vs.* John King and John Nash.

Indictment for assalt and battery, continued from the August sessions. The prosecutor in the case, Geo. Pierce, is a colored individual of this place, where the parties all belong, who, on the 22d of July last, the day of the balloon ascension, was set upon and severely beaten by the defendants. It appears from the evidence that not only the balloon but all the parties engaged in this affair were *inflated* to an extent which rendered them somewhat unmanageable, and the result was, as is common on such occasions, a kind of promiscuous street fight, in which Pierce was knocked down and rather roughly handled by the aforesaid Nash and King jointly, so as to disable him for a considerable time afterwards.

King having pleaded guilty and submitted, the evidence was entirely relative to part taken by the other defendant in the transaction, who was convicted in manner and form as indicted, and the parties were sentenced, King to pay a fine of $5, and cost of prosecution, and Nash a fine of $10, and cost, etc. *Whiskey.*

Commonwealth *vs.* Daniel Grazier and David Buck.

The defendants in this case were the Supervisers of Warriorsmark township, and the indictment was for neglecting or refusing to open a public road, which had been laid out and confirmed in November, 1844, an order for the opening of which was obtained in June last, and placed by the party who obtained it in the hands of one of the defendants. The first question entering into the case was as to whether both defendants had notice of the order, and the next one was whether it was a wilful violation of duty to refuse to open a road the original order for which had been allowed to slumber for twenty-six years, the circumstances being sufficient to remove from the case the essential element to a conviction, a willful disregard of the law. The question was very ably argued by Messrs. Speer for defendants, and P. M. Lytle in behalf of the commonwealth, and the jury returned a verdict of not quilty, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealths *vs.* Henry Bollinger.

Indictment, assault and battery and assaulting a religious meeting. This offense occurred at a camp-meeting in Clay township, sometime in August last, at which time the prosecutor, John Dickson, was, during one night of the meeting, and while on duty as guard, assaulted in a rude manner by the defendant, who resisted forcibly the attempt made to remove him from the ground, and that in consequence of the excitement thus occasioned, a large crowd of persons gathered around the scene of disturbance to the annoyance and interruption of the religious services then in progress. The defense consisted in the allegation that the alleged assault was intended as a joke, and that it lacked the essential ingredient of malice in securing a conviction.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on either count of the indictment, and three-fifths of the cost on the defendant and the ballance on the prosecutor. Messrs. Woods and Williamson for defendant.

It was in evidence that the defendant was intoxicated to some extent at the time the affray took place. Liquor!

Commonwealth *vs.* John Morningstar and Adam Price.

The defendants in this case were indicted for assault and battery, and for assaulting a police officer, in this Borough on the night of the 16th of December last, at which time said defendant had been imbibing rather freely, and, as a natural consequence, were drunk, riotous, and uproarous, making the night hideous with their bachanalian revels and disturbing the tranquillity of all peacably inclined citizens, and amongst other harmless amusements incidental to an overdose of "tanglefoot," smashing in the door of Dean's hotel. Policeman J. Westbrook was called upon to suppress the disturbance and in attempting to arrest them, was struck with a stone in the hands of one of them, and severely injured on the head. This was a test case as to whether the police officers of the Borough were properly appointed and legally authorized to make arrests, or, in other words, whether rampant rowdyism should be allowed full sway, and crime and lawlessness go unwhipped of justice. The case was argued by Messrs. Petriken for the defendants, and Speer for the commonwealth, and the jury returned a verdice of guilty in manner and form as indicted. The prisoners were sentenced to each to pay a fine of $10 and jointly to pay the cost of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of one week. The punishment was made thus light by the court, at the earnest solicitation of the counsel and quite a number of citizens, but not without the positive assurance that no influence whatever should prevent them from being punished to the full extent of the law should the offense be repeated hereafter. Mr. Speer assisted in the prosecution, and the defense was conducted by Messrs. Petriken and Lytle. Strychnine!!!

Commonwealth *vs.* Lewis Reichter.

The defendant in this case is the keeper of a saloon in this place, and the indictment was for selling liquor without license, and to minors. The action on the part of the commonwealth was sustained, and a verdict rendered of guilty in manner, etc. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of prosecution, and fifteen days imprisonment on the first count, and on the second a fine of $20 and costs and ten days imprisonment. Benzine!!!!

Commonwealth *vs.* Martha Weston.

Indictment, selling liquor to persons of known intemperate habits, without license, and to minors. The defendant is the proprietress of a public house in the borough of Mapleton. A large number of witnesses were in attendance, and the case was one which excited quite an amount of interest and sympathy on both sides, the peace-loving and well-disposed portion of the citizens of the village declaring that they had forborne till forbearance was no longer a virtue, and that the safety of the community positively demanded that steps should be taken for the enforcement of the law, and the suppression of the liquor traffic. On the other hand considerable sympathy for the defendant in consideration of her sex, and from the fact of her being a widow woman, with a family to support, and compelled to resort to some means of obtaining a livelihood. The case was clearly made out, and a verdict rendered of guilty in manner and form as indicted, but in view of the fact that the defendant had ignorantly and not willfully broken the law and incurred its penalty, a petition, invoking the clemency of the Executive in her behalf, was prepared, and numerously signed by the members of the Bar, officers of the court, and citizens, including the entire jury which tried the case, by means of which a pardon was obtained, remitting the fine and imprisonment and subjecting her only to the payment of the costs of prosecution which were imposed by the court.

The counsel for the commonwealth was assisted by Mr. Speer, and the defense was conducted by Messrs. Petriken and Lytle. Rum!!!!!

Commonwealth *vs.* John S. Pheasant,

This was an indictment for the same offense, and the parties were from the same locality, the defendant being also a hotel keeper in the borough of Mapleton. Defendant plead guilty and submitted to the court, and was sentenced to a fine of $50, and costs, and imprisonment for ten days on each of the three counts on the indictment. Tanglefoot!!!!!!

Commonwealth *vs.* Geo. E. Little.

The defendant is the proprietor of a public house in the village of M'Alevy's Fort, and the indictment was for selling liquor to persons of known intemperate habits. The case of the commonwealth broke down for want of sufficient evidence to convict, and the District Attorney abandoned the case. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor pay the costs. Old Rye!!!!!!!

Commonwealth *vs.* Brady Wise.

In this case the defendant, a young man about 22 years of age, living in Union township, near Mapleton, was indicted for setting fire to a stack of straw in the barn-yard of A. D. McCall, the prosecutor, on the 18th of December last. It would seem from the evidence that on the evening above named he had been absent from home, and returned with a very heavy load of *fighting whiskey.* On arriving at home, owing to some alleged offense, he signified his intention to make a clean sweep of everything about the premises, and commenced to put his threat into execution by striking a match and attempting to set fire to the straw pile, which he was prevented from doing by the interference of the prosecutor, who is a tenant on the farm of defendant's father, and occupied a building near the barn, and on the same premises. The defendant had been, for the last six years, in the Volunteer and Regular service, and returned home recently minus an arm, and otherwise disabled, since which time he has manifested symptoms of aberration of mind, and an effort was made, on the part of the defense, to prove him *non compos mentie*, but the evidence not being satisfactory on that point the jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. A motion being made for a new trial and arrest of judgment the sentence was deferred till after the argument court. Stagger Juice!!!!!!!!

Robert Houck and Albert Glassmyer, the former the ever-dutiful son, and the latter the loving and affectionate son in-law of Catharine Houck, of this borough, were, upon indictment for surety of the peace, instituted by the aforesaid Catharine, sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and enter into recognizance in the sum of $100, for one year. The parties had maltreated and made certain rather significant threats against the precious life of their honored maternal relative, while in a state of mental and physical excitement, arising from an overdose of—Fire-water!!!!!!!!

A. A. Jacobs and James Glenny, of this place, who were indicted for refusing to assist a peace officer in preserving the peace, were released upon payment of costs, it appearing that they acted under a misapprehension in regard to the authority of the office, the defendants having plead guilty and submitted.

Civil List.

The following cases, on the civil list, were also tried and disposed of during the past week:

C. W. Ashcom *vs.* D. G. Cantner.

This was an action for debt in which the plaintiff claimed for boards alleged to have been sold to defendant, in August, 1865, after having been used for camp meeting purposes, near Marklesburg station, under an agreement between them, and for the consideration of $102, the quantity being supposed to be 6,000 feet; the defendant agreeing to haul them away, and being allowed to deduct the amount of all lumber that was cut or damaged, the entire claim being for the above amount, less $1.71 for cut boards, and $17, admitted to have been paid.

The defence consisisted in the allegation that there was a deficiency of some 4,000 feet in the lumber, when measured and removed, some three or four weeks afterwards, and that defendant was not entitled, under the agreement, to pay for more lumber than was actually found there, and further that he was not under an agreement to take the lumber by the lump but by the thousand.

The question was simply whether the contract was complete at the time of the conversation in regard to the price, or whether it was not complete or executed until the actual carrying away and delivery of the boards to the defendant. If the former, the instruction of the court was that there was a constructive delivery at the time, and that any subsequent loss of the lumber was the loss of the defendant, and not of the plaintiff; but if the latter, then any loss that occurred would be that of the plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff for $110. Brown and Bailey for plaintiff, Woods and Williamson for defendant.

August Koehler *vs.* John E. Seeds and Josephine Seeds.

This was an action brought to recover for some two years services as a farm hand, on a farm occupied by the defendants, John E. Seeds being insolvent, and Josephine Seeds his wife being the owner of the farm. It was in evidence that the plaintiff, in the spring of 1869, made a bargain with the husband, in presence of the wife, to work for one year, and afterwards worked another year on the same terms, when he settled with them, and took a sealed bill, signed jointly by the defendants, for $232, the balance due him. The only defense set up by the responsible party, was that of coverture, that is, that at the time of the contract, she was married, which prevented her contract from being enforced against her; in other words, that the parties were willing to receive and appropriate the services of the plaintiff for two long years without recompensing him for it, because they were enabled to do so by taking advantage of his ignorance of the law. The court was compelled to instruct the jury, as a matter of law, to find for the defendant as against his wife, and for the plaintiff as against the husband, inasmuch as the contract was not only made with her, but that it was made with him, the separate estate of the wife not being bound for any contracts made by her husband, or even by herself, except for necessaries furnished for the maintenance of herself or family, on a judgment for purchase money on land, in all of which cases this contract must be made with her and not with her husband. The case of the plaintiff not coming under any rule of law, could not be decided otherwise under the evidence, although, as remarked by the court, the case was decidedly a hard one. Verdict for the plaintiff for $256.82 as against John E Seeds. Lytle and Brown for plaintiff, Petrikin and Dorris for defendants.

Lazarus Moyer *vs.* Wm. B. Hicks and Isaac Walls.

Action of debt, brought to recover a balance on bill of liquors sold by plaintiff to defendants, in 1869. The question was as to the liability of Wall, one of the defendants. It was alleged by plaintiff that after the time of sale he found defendants, as he supposed, jointly engaged in keeping hotel at Water-street, and that they jointly agreed to pay the bill. Hicks, the other defendant proving afterwards to be insolvent, suit was brought against both parties to recover the amount. The joint liability of Walls was denied on the part of defense, and it was clearly proven that he had no interest in the business, but was simply there as a boarder, but it was further contended that, inasmuch as the liquors were shipped from time to time, and the bills sent in the name of both parties, and that with the knowledge of Walls, that, in neglecting to undeceive him he rendered himself jointly liable, on the familiar principle of law that he who remains silent when he ought to speak cannot be heard when equity demands that he should be silent. Verdict for plaintiff. Brown & Bailey for plaintiff, Petrikin & Magsey for defendants.

Out of the unusually large amount of criminal business, with which the Sessions docket was burdened, and in consequence of which the county has been saddled with an immense cost, it will be observed, by reference to the list, that, with one solitary exception, every case on the list was the *direct result of the use of intoxicating liquors!* Had there been no liquor sold within the limits of our county, there would have been *but one* Commonwealth case to try, and *one less civil suit*, and the court, instead of being occupied the entire week, could have despatched all the business in less than two days. Could there be a better text offered, for a temperance address, or a more forcible appeal to the moral sense, as well as the pockets of the people, in behalf of a prohibitory law.—[Reporter.]

What a Fellow Sufferer has to Say.—Brown, of the New Castle *Gazette and Democrat*, was over here a couple of weeks ago, and on his return home, he wrote two mortal columns of the spiciest wit—great chunks of it—on his tour. If we had the space we would like to give it all to our readers, but as we cannot do this, we give that portion which refers directly to this county. He does Spruce Creek up handsomely, which will "please dem fellows very mooch." We are sorry that he saw our tile go down; it looked bad afterwards; we really think it was ashamed of the boy, and then every body laughed so! But listen to Brown; he always does things up *Brown:*

"From Altoona to a country station named Spruce Creek, in Huntingdon county, we went in an accommodation train. The stranger traveler over the Penn'a Central railroad wonders at the rough, untillable, mountainous country through which the road passes. He sees very little except streams and huge rocky monuments of a grayish blue, in places covered with scraggy pine trees. Here and there a village is modestly squatted on a little flat on the bank of a stream. The trains stop at these little places, the traveler wonders what for. The explanation is that on either side of the railroad the many fertile valleys stretch away, and these stations are the outlets for their produce, and the depots for the goods they receive in return. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat and other grains are shipped from these places to the city markets. The valleys between the spurs of the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge are most fertile. They are well protected from Winter storms by the mountains that wall them in, leaving but a narrow pass—the mouth of some stream—a highway to the railroad. Such a place is the village of Spruce Creek, located at the mouth of a stream by that name which flows into a branch of the song-famed blue Juniata. An uninteresting cluster of houses is all that at first sight meets the eye, but in four different directions branch out beautiful valleys, of which this place is the business and railroad center. In a two horse stage coach we trundled along the pike, which follows the creek in its winding course up the valley. This valley is ten or twelve miles in length, and varies in breadth from an eighth of mile to three miles. Fine farms, with many nice farm buildings dotting them are spread in map like nicety. The air is pure and the mountain scenery magnificent. Talk of the Yo-Semi-te valley of California. No one need go out of our own Pennsylvania, to witness the grander and sublimity of nature. Neither the artist's pencil, nor the tourist's pen can picture truthfully these views, even at this season of the year, and how much lovlier they are in midsummer. There is yet some game in the uplands, and an occasional deer falls a prey to the rifle, and woe to the wild turkeys that come down to the wheatfields in winter for a meal. In the limpid waters of Spruce creek spert many a speckled trout, though shy of "fly and reel." There are a number of forges and iron works in the valley, and occasionally we pass a six mule team lumbering slowly along with a heavily loaded, broad wheeled wagon, either hauling charcoal to the forges, or pig iron or blooms away to the railroad. Little villages, principally noted for good, honest people and scores of children. In fact the whole valley is populated with an honest, intelligent and steady class of citizens.

"On Wednesday evening, 27th ult., we went to Tyrone to hear Oliver Logan deliver her celebrated lecture "Nice Young Men." [Here the printers tell us "no more copy wanted, paper's up."] And we have not written a word yet of what Olive said; of our visit to the office of the Tyrone *Herald*, of Capt. Jones, its enterprising publisher and first class job printer; of the *Herald* editor, Brainerd, the renowned Brainerd, unexcelled paragraphist and genial fellow, the man whose paper we open first of all in the Monday's mail; of how he procured a "reserved seat" for us; of that structure which disgraces Tyrone—that Bridge (of sighs), at least Brainerd always s-ighs when he speaks of it. How shall we tell of our trip to Huntingdon in the midnight train with Durborrow, Esq., the editor of the Huntingdon Journal, without occupying further space. Of visiting his sanctum next day; of finding the once lethargic Journal awaked into a live and prosperous newspaper, under his vigorous management. Of witnessing the total destruction of his silk hat, by a promising youth of Huntingdon planting his hoof down on it and flattening it, while at the Institute next evening. Of visiting the *Globe* office, and finding Lindsay, with his coat off, hard at job work, but cheerful withal, owing to success in business and domestic bliss. How shall we tell of our trip, etc., etc., without taking up space. We can't do it, so we succumb to the pressure."

Agricultural Society.—The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met, pursuant to public notice, on Tuesday evening of last week.

The report of the Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account was presented, read and approved, and ordered for publication in the papers of the county.

The Society then, on motion, adjourned to meet on the following evening, for the election of officers.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Society met and called to order. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, David Hare.

Vice Presidents, Alex. Port, Simeon Wright.

Recording Secretaries, R. M'Divitt, M. M. Logan.

Corresponding Secretary, J. Simpson Africa.

Treasurer, J. E. Schmucker.

Librarian, David Dunn.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Society hold an annual exhibition during the present year, to commence on the first of October next, and last four days,

On motion, a committee of five was appointed, who shall have authority to make all necessary arrangements for the approaching annual meeting, the same to be appointed by the chair, and announced at the next meeting in April.

On motion, a committee of nine was appointed by the chair, to revise and prepare a list of premiums, and report the same at the next meeting. The chair appointed the following persons, said committee:

Graffius Miller, Esq., Huntingdon; Daniel W. Womelsdorf, Esq., Juniata twp; Livingston Robb, Walker; John A. Whittaker, Porter; Gilbert Horning, Barree; Robert Tussey, Morris; James Hutchison, Henderson; Thomas P. Love, West; Simeon Wright, Union.

J. E. Schmucker, D. Dunn, and S. E. Henry, were appointed a committee to take charge of the fair ground,

Resolved, That the rate of license for shows, &c., be fixed as follows:

For 15 wagons or under, $15; over 16 wagons, $25; two tents on the ground and privilege of feeding stock there, $40.

The following resolution was offered and adopted;

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be, and are hereby tendered, to Graffus Miller, Esq., late President, and George Jackson, late Treasurer, and the other retiring officers of the Society for the able and faithful manner in which they have performed their official duties during the last several years.

Adjourned.

The School Master Abroad.—A friend hands us the following public notice of an election, taken from a blacksmith shop, in Clearfield county, which we publish, *verbatim et literatim*, as a specimen of the way business is done in that Gibraltar of modern Democracy:

"Notice To The Democrats of Morris township There Will be an Ellection held in Kylertown on the 29th of December 1871 for the purpose of Electing township offices one Judge of Election 1 Auditor one Inspector 2 Overseerers of the Poor Two Supervisors 1 Town Clerk 1 Constable Four School Directors for the Morrisdale School for the term of 3 years Kylertown for the term of 2 years Sylvan grove for the term of 1 year Pleasant hill for the term of 2 years.

——— constable"

My retail Coal business having passed into the hands of the firm of Robt. U. Jacob & Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle as soon as possible, so that my old accounts may be closed. I would also return thanks to my customers for past patronage and hope they will continue their favors to the new firm, who will carry on the business at the old stand. Office 105 Fourth st, Robt. U. Jacob.

June 21, 1871.

Summary of News from the "Lower End."—Mr. Harman, who took part of the contract for making the new road from Black Log Valley to Silverthorn's Mill, in Tell township, has finished his contract, which extended from Shirley township to the summit of Shade Mountain. The contractor for the southern end is within fifty yards of connecting on said summit of the mountain. When finished the distance will be shortened twelve miles from the present route via. Shade Gap, which is twenty-two miles from point to point. This will save considerable milage to the county seat from Tell township.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company, was held in Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., for the election of officers for said road. Any further action taken by the Board is as yet unknown here. The principal engineer, we understand, has furnished the drafts and estimates for said road, which were to have been laid before the Board at said meeting. The citizens all along the contemplated route are on tip-toe in anticipation of the road being made, and some of them who own mineral lands are at work developing the same.

Shirley and Clay townships have been severely scourged with the measles of the most malignant type. They were imported into the neighborhood from Philadelphia.

The Baptist Church, at Shirleysburg, has just closed a series of meetings. Nine persons professed conversion. Six of them were baptised on last Sabbath by Rev. J. W. Evans.

The Presbyterians of Mount Union have recently closed a series of meetings, and some ten or twelve have been added to the church.

The Methodist Church, at Scottsville, is now engaged in a very interesting revival, and a goodly number are forward for prayer.

The United Brethren of Mount Union dedicated their new church building on Sabbath, 7th inst. It is a fine brick edifice, built in the Gothic style, and cost some $5,500. They raised $2,100 on the day of dedication, in addition to previous subscriptions amounting to $3,500. Aughwick.

A Good Move.—We heard last week of a movement in our town, of a very gratifying character. It was no less, than, that a written agreement was being circulated by and among the owners of hotel property, in our town, and the landlords, stipulating they would not keep or sell, or permit to be kept or sold, on their premises, any kind of liquors. We have not heard how many of our landlords were willing to enter into the agreement, but we were assured that some were anxious to do so.

In view of the annoyance and trouble, given to our landlords, their families and guests, by disorderly persons and lazy loungers, who always congregate where liquor is sold, we think our landlords would be glad to give up the keeping of liquors. If all would cease keeping liquors, all would be on an equal footing, and every one would do just as large a business as formerly. The same number of people would travel, and stop at our hotels, as if liquors were kept. In many parts of the country, the hotels have no bar connected with them, and yet it is found profitable to keep the hotels without bars, ten chances to one if it is not more profitable. It is a well known fact that for a long time in our own town, two or three of our largest hotels have rented out their bars, to parties entirely unconnected with the hotels. The peace and quiet of the hotels are worth more than the paltry sum received for the rent of the bar, and therefore why not keep it off the premises entirely. Feeling satisfied, that if this movement is consummated by our landlords, that they, together with our hotels, will be greatly benefitted and improved, we can heartily wish it success.

Railroad to Lewistown Direct.—We learn from one of our citizens, James Milliken, Esq., who has been instrumental in reviving the project of a Railrord to Lewistown through the seven mountains, that the matter now has the approval of the railways which this enterprise will, in short, connect together, viz: The Penn'a R. R., the Lewistown and Sunbury R. R., the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe R. R., and the Bald Eagle Valley R. R. and, that with the early spring a thorough examination and survey, will be made of a route considerably west of former surveys—possibly extending into Stone Valley. The practicability of the route being established, the road will be constructed, for we cannot doubt that the benefits which will accrue to our large agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests, must insure this result. The present Railroad distance from Bellefonte to Lewistown is over ninety miles, by the proposed route it may not exceed forty seven, with less than thirty-five miles to construct, (with like saving to the sea-board cities) which will guarantee, to this enterprise, such a traffic in coal, iron, lumber, manufactured products, as to render it at once remunerative on its legitimate cost.

We understand that this project will not in any way interfere with the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Narrow Gauge road, which if built, will cross it in Pennsvalley and pursue its course to Tyrone, each the other in traffic benefitting.

We shall advocate for this undertaking the heartiest support, believing it one that will do much to develope and promote the material interests of this part of the State, more especially of Centre and Mifflin counties.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

The Rolling Mill.—For some weeks the subject of a Rolling Mill has been fully discussed among our business men, and at last we are assured the matter has assumed a definite form. We learn that a Joint Stock Company is about to be organized under the general Mining and Manufacturing Laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of $40,000. The shares are to be of $1,000 each and, we are assured, that at least $25,000 of the amount is already taken. This looks like business. We refrained from saying anything in regard to this matter, heretofore, until the project would assume some definite shape, and now since it seems that all the preliminary steps have been taken we urge all those who can to give it a helping hand. This, above all other places, is splendidly adapted to the location of Furnaces and Rolling Mills. It is only necessary to break the ice and capital will come this way in abundance, the town will spring up as if by magic, manufactories of every kind will start into existence and property will treble in value. Let everybody encourage the project and especially those who can must put their shoulders to the wheel and push along the column. The impression has gone abroad, that with the exception of half-a-dozen or ten live men, Huntingdon is made up of old fossils, who stand in the way of every enterprise and impede it, and who are only fit, in the main, for first-class funerals. Let us show our jeering neighbors that we have the enterprise, and that while they are sneering at us we will give them the practical lie.

Supplement to the Journal.—With this issue of the Journal we send out a supplement. We would call attention to the advertisement of Eastman's Business University. This is one of the greatest practical schools in the world. It is located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

For Sale.—Stock and fixtures of a Confection, Fruit and Toy Store, will be sold at private sale, To any one wishing to go into business, with a small capital, this is a rare chance. Terms easy. Only cause for selling is sickness. If not sold by Wednesday, the 10th inst., it will be sold at auction. Apply to John Flenner. [jan3-1t.

Union Sabbath School Convention at Warrior's Mark.—The Convention, composed of the delegates from the Birminghaam, Elk Run, Colerain, Franklinville, Graysville, Pennsylvania Furnace, Centre Line, and Warrior's Mark Sabbath Schools convened in the Methodist Church, at Warrior's Mark, on January 2d, and continued in session two days. A few schools were not represented. The report of the number of pupils in each school I have not got.

The convention was organized by electing G. W. Owens, of Birmingham, President; J. Mingle, Dr. Dunwiddie and G. W. Mattern, Vice Presidents; A. G. Ewing and Dr. Deaver, Secretaries; and Revs. W. J. Owens, Craig and B. F. Brown, T. B. Hyskell, J. Ebbs and D. Conrad, Business Com.

One half hour A. M and P. M. was used for Devotional exercises.

The proposition, Can the literature of Sabbath Schools be improved? was discussed earnestly and ably in the affirmative by G W Reynolds and J R Lowry. The latter puts more confidence in religious papers for distribution than books; he does not estimate Sabbath School libraries very highly.

Could they be successfully conducted without libraries? A G Ewing, B F Brown, Dr VanTries and Rev Castleman, spoke in the affirmative, but none appeared disposed to dispense with them entirely. Some think libraries are too fictitious, and lead to reading romantic productions.

What relation does the teacher sustain to his class? was ably discussed by J R Lowry, B F Brown, and Stewart, all agreeing that the teacher should be a devoted Christian, and should pray for his class in secret, and should have faith in God.

What relation does temperance have to the Sabbath School? This was discussed with much enthusiasm by Rev J D Brown, Dr VanTries, G W Reynold, S Ralston, Esq, and D K Fry, all of whom think that teachers should make special efforts to impress upon the minds of their pupils the importance of totally abstaining from touching anything that intoxicates, as the only safe course in the journey of life. This was opposed by Mr Crowell, of Birmingham, but he was completely overthrown by the logic against him.

Some gentlemen would go so far as to form temperance societies in our Sabbath Schools, and insist upon having the pupils sign a teetotal pledge; others think all christian churches and Sabbath schools *are* temperance bodies, and that it is their mission to set up Christ's kingdom in the hearts of its members, and where his kingdom is, all evils are debarred.

Should the alphabet be taught in the Sabbath School? Capt D Ross Miller spoke in the affirmative, and S Ralston, Esq, and others in the negative.

On the second afternoon the children were ably addressed by Revs W J Owens and J D Brown.—Rev Brown related some affecting incidents which he witnessed during his missionary labors in India. He sang "There is a happy land," for us in the Hindoo language, with thrilling effect on the vast congregation who heard it.

Rev J D Brown, of Carlisle, lectured each evening upon the moral and political condition of the people of India. His lectures were highly edifying and impressive, and were listened to with profound attention throughout. The most impressive passage related to the surprise and amazement of many Hindoos, when they heard that the Savior had died for sinners 1800 years ago, and that the Americans could be a christian people, and yet never sent a messenger to proclaim that great tidings till now. Mr. Brown possess the peculiar faculty of sending home with telling effect to the hearts of his hearers the truths he wishes to impress. He proclaims the great truths of salvation as though he had not a moment to lose; as though his great Master was standing beside him urging him forward, as though he was sounding his last note of warning, ere taking his departure for the Judgment Bar.

The Convention selected Franklinville for its next meeting. It will meet semi-annually. It is composed of the Schools mentioned above and some others adjacent. It is called the Union Sabbath School Association. Permanent officers are, President, G W Reynolds; Vice President, T K Henderson; Secretaries, Drs Van Tries and Deaver; Cor Sec, A G Ewing; Bussiness Committee, G B Porter, J C Hartsock and Wm Cole. The convention was entertained by excellent instrumental and vocal music, discoursed by a choir formed under the management of the Methodist Church of Warrior's Mark. A Delegate.

Report of Porter Twp. Schools for the month ending, Dec. 20, 1872.

School No. 1.—F. L. Black 15, W. Black 15, W. Harnish 15, L. K. Neff 15, J. Colder 14, L. Neff 14, M. H. Neff 14, H. H. Black 14, B. Sparr 14, J. S. Huyett 14, S. Knode 13, W. C. Arms 12, L. S. Arms 12, C. Knode 15, M. J. Black 15, J. C. Harnish 14, M. Neff 13, B. J. Sparr 13, Ella Arms 14.

School No. 2.—Willie Roe 15, Willie Isenberg 15, Aaron Snyder 15, James Tussey 15, Edgar Tussey 15, Howard Caird 15, Elwood Isenberg 15, Alfred Isenberg 14, Allison Hamer 14, Horace Tussey 14, Alfred Laird 14, John Roe 14, George Roe 14, Bobbie Cunningham 13, Samuel Guisler 13, Samuel Work 13, Samuel Rouch 13, Martin Rouch 12, Emry Tussey 15, Annie Allen 15, Maggie Snyder 15, Hannah Morrow 15, Ada Work 15, Emma Allen 14, Maggie Sprankle 14, Emma Laird 14, Annie Roe 14, Anna Kennedy 12, L. Isenberg 12.

School No. 3.—W. F. Kough 15, John M. Neff 15, Wm. Mitchell 15, Jimmie Wertz 15, Oliver Long 15, P. H. Bouslaugh 14, Thompson Estep 14, Annie Sawer 14, Emanuel Boyer 14, Mahlon Garland 13. Jno. S. Estep 19, Robert Long 12, Jassine Baker 13, Jno. L. Baker 12, Marry Cresswell 15, Ada Neff 15, Lydia Winters 15, Annie Kough 15, Ellie Fleming 15, Carrie Fleming 15, Ella Mitchell 15, Dollie Wertz 14, Linnie Woods 14, M. F. Bouslough 14, Lydie Stryker 14, Maggie Smiley 13, Carrie Bouslaugh 13, Maggie Neff 12, Jennie Piper 12, Lizzie Stringer 12.

School No. 4.—Geo. McCarty 14, Howard Sharp 14, Thomas Boden 14, Christopher Eckels 14, A. Zimmerman 15, Wilson Snyder 13, Hugh Snyder 13, Jerome Benson 13, Henry Cross 13, Emma Muritts 14, Emma Sharp 14, Annie Thompson 14, Ida M. Thompson 14, Rebecca Renson 14, Ella McElroy 14, Kate McElroy 14, Alice Ayers 13, Lucy McCarty 12, Martha Tate 12.

School No. 5.—F. K. Holtzinger 15, H. S. Aurandt 15, S. H. Aurandt 15, Michael Isenberg 15, Willie Grafius 15, Geo. W. Neff 15, B. L. Neff 15, Elmer Neff 15, Wm. H. Piper 15, Benj. Hatfield 14, Frank Neff 14, Allie Grafius 14, Samuel Neff 14, D. N. Harnish 14, A. C. Neff 14, Filmore Piper 14, Dorris Piper 14, H. L. Neff 13, Grant Piper 13, James Moore 12, Milton F

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Charcoal for Sick Cattle.

Nearly all animals become sick from improper eating. In nine cases out of ten, the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example of its use—the hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and and poisons. The owner being ill, and and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from some over eating and ordered a teacup of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upwards, and the water with its charcoal poured downwards. In five minutes an improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which became badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, salæratus, was tried for the purpose of correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did a little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearance of bloat had gone, and the heifer was well—*Country Gentleman*

Weeding out Poultry.

Now is the time for breeders of fancy poultry, if they have not done so already, to go through their flocks and "weed out" imperfect birds, and those that are not desirable for breeding stock, fatten them and send them to market or the table. If possible, the pens should be thoroughly cleared of all deformed, imperfect, mongrels, and old fowls, male and female; for nothing is gained to the breeder or lover of fine birds by keeping over a lot of nondescripts.

Care must be taken to select from the pens the best and earliest pullets—as regards health, size, action and plumage. Do not, on any account, keep over badly marked birds; have those that you do keep over come as near to perfection as possible, in build and plumage, to the strain you desire to breed to. Do not breed in-and-in, but select from a pen (other than your own) the most vigorous two-year old cock of a different strain, that can be found, and place him with the pullets selected for breeding purposes. By so doing you will not only be able to introduce a new strain of blood in your flocks, but a variety that will in most all cases produce a healthier breed than you would secure by keeping over your old stock. —*Rural New Yorker.*

Watering Plants.

All house plants, it is said, flourish better for being watered with water several degrees warmer than the atmosphere in which they are grown. Mr. R. G. Williams, of the Vermont State Normal School, gives to the Department of Agriculture his testimony on this subject, as follows:

"Last winter we had about one hundred plants in the house, and usually gave them warm water; and very frequently water that was much too warm for the hand; some water at or very near the boiling-point has been poured into the saucers of the pots and just on the sides. We have about forty persons in the family, from different parts of the country, and their testimony is that they never saw so fine geraniums, heliotropes, fuchsias, verbenas, passion flowers, oleanders. These plants show very marked improvement; others have flourished finely under the treatment."

Take Care of Matches.

Rats have an unaccountable fondness for the taste of phosphorous, and to this fact may be attributed the origin of many mysterious fires. These rodents build their nests of inflamable materials, and take to them any matches that they find lying around loose. This accomplished they undertake to gratify their appetites by nibbling at the coated ends of the matches, which are at once ignited, when the nest is set in blaze, and the destruction of the house, or perhaps the ship which contains it, follows. Great care should always be taken with matches. The phosphorus which is used on them is poisonous.—Workmen engaged in their manufacture often die a fearful death from oxfaliation of the lower jaw, and children, who have sucked a match, if they do not die, usually suffer terrible agonies.

A Disinfectant.

A correspondent of the Reading *Times and Dispatch*. writing about small pox, says:

Some five or six years ago the writer had a severe attack of the above loathsome disease in its worst form. The family at the time consisted of eleven persons, and by a proper course of disinfecting the house the disease was prevented from spreading. The following is the formula for the disinfectant:

Vinegar, one-half gallon;

Molasses, one pint.

Mix together, and use by sprinkling it upon red hot charcoal carried about the house upon an iron shovel or pan.

By continuing this through the day and night during the malady there deed be no fear of its spreading even to other members of the family.

Vanilla Taffy.

Put a quarter of a pound of butter at the bottom of the saucepan, then put in one pound of sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Leave it to soak one night. If it looks too dry in the morning, add a little more vinegar. Then put it on the fire and boil, not stirring it. When you think it likely to be done, stick a knife into the middle of it, and drop it into a cup of cold water, and, if it bites crisp, it is done. Just before it is done, drop in a teaspoonful of essence of vanilla. Then pour the taffy thinly over a buttered tin, and it will soon be cold.

New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

nov. 1, 1871.

ROSADALIS!!

THE INGREDIENTS THAT compose ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

OPHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

ASwill do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

DShaved used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR "
DR. F. O. DANNEDLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

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AJ. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
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B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.

LCRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAMUEL G. M'FADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

ISOur space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists.
sept6,1y, BALTIMORE, Md.

JOHN READ, AGENT, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to *House* Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice.

Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING,

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisement.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.

Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDIS E,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead —No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. O. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf B. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,

sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 49	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Talleyville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 25
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Through Passenger	24 Mile Express	Way Train	Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward: Harr. Shurg Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 50	6 12	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 01	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 20	6 34	11 37	11 26		Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50		Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after th, trains will leave *Harrisburg*, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Mail Express	Harrisburg Express
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Express	Rochester Express	Pacific Express	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

Dec, 20, 1871. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.42 and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Readlng at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.40 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p.m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading.) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, nov.29,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL, May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES,

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of *Huntingdon* and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 *Hill* street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. *His* line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. *He* is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ *Hill* street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.

May 24, 1871.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1700.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISE MENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE, Huntingdon, Pa., 2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufactu. 's' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY LIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. S. M'CARTHY, | W. B. M'CARTHY, | J. A. POLLOCK

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

[*Lately Huntingdon Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, Furniture, &c.. Our Machinery being of the very best quality and giving our entire attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to the FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Huntingdon, Pa., will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

June 7, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUN